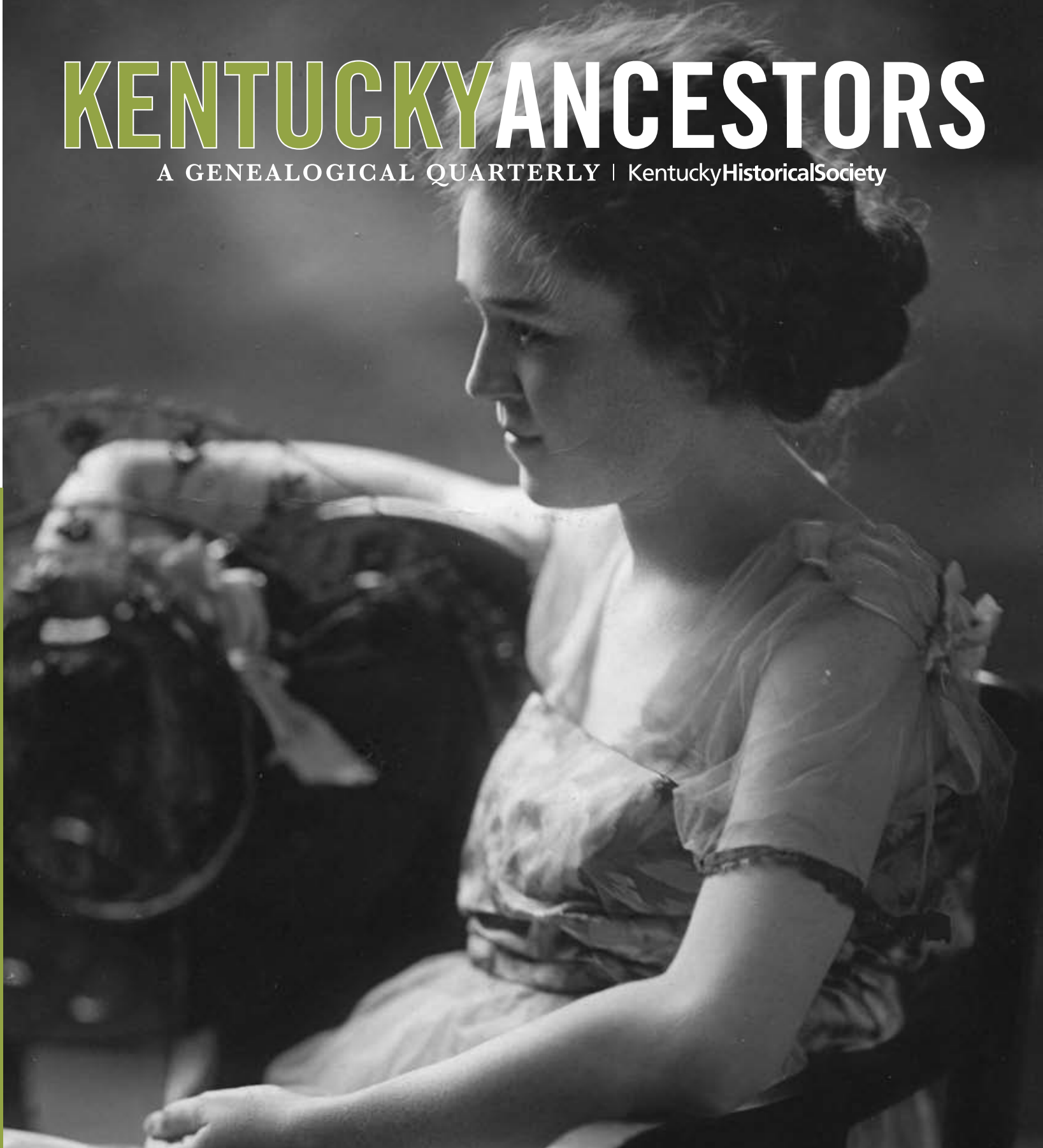


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Volume 45, No. 3
Spring 2010

NEXTISSUE

Volume 45 No. 4
Summer 2010



- Finding Kentucky Place Names
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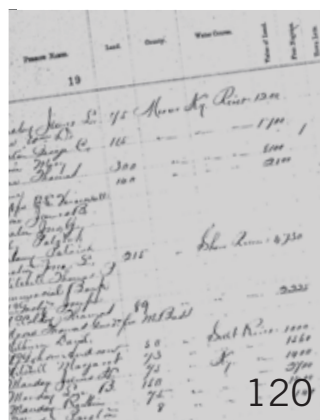


KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety



112



120



160

contents

Volume 45, No. 3 | Spring 2010

- 112 **Remember Who You Are!**
Leslie Miller
- 120 **Researching Kentucky Tax Lists: Revenue Collection During the Civil War (1861-1865)**
Kandie Adkinson
- 134 **Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of
County Histories—Fayette through Fulton (Franklin County posted separately)
Alphabetical by Title**
Sally Bown
- 156 **Using *Kentucky Ancestors* in Your Family-History Research**
Don Rightmyer
- 111 **Relationally Speaking**
- 138 **Vital Statistics**
- 146 **Announcements**
- 150 **Queries**
- 152 **Book Notes**
- 160 **Mystery Album**

on the cover

Amelia Clay Van Meter as a young lady. Date unknown.

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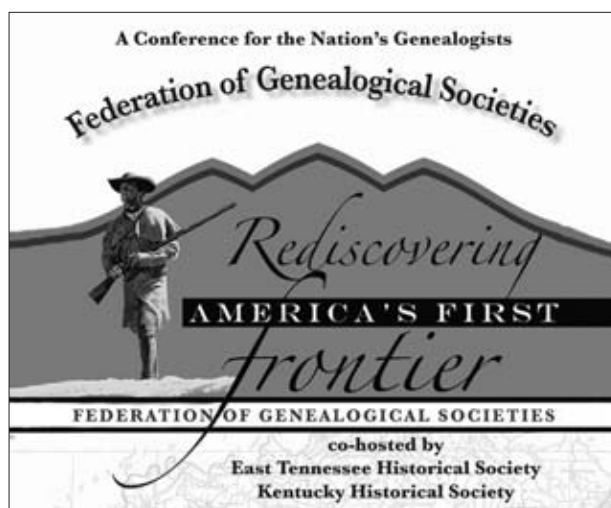


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RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

“... so all Kentuckians may discover
their roots in time and place.”

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark



Set aside the days of 18-21 August 2010 to attend the Federation of Genealogical Societies conference in Knoxville, Tennessee. This year's theme is "Rediscovering America's First Frontier," and the conference is jointly sponsored by the East Tennessee Historical Society and the Kentucky Historical Society. This is a conference for "the nation's genealogists" and whether you are a beginning family historian or already have intermediate or advanced genealogy research experience, this four-day meeting is for you.

You can obtain more information about the FGS conference by writing to: FGS 2010 Conference, P. O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940, phone 1-888-347-1500, or go to <http://www.fgs.org>. The link for the conference schedule, list of speakers, registration, and other events can also be found at: <http://www.fgs.org/2010conference/index.php>.

Early registration must be received by 21 June, so plan ahead and take advantage of the lower conference prices by beating the deadline. There are several Kentucky speakers on the schedule and numerous presentations dealing specifically with the Kentucky/Tennessee region. There will also be a special opportunity for family-history researchers to consult with Kentucky/Tennessee genealogy research experts while at the conference.

Don Rightmyer

Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*
Kentucky Historical Society

Remember Who You Are!

By Leslie Rogers Miller

In this era of reality TV celebrities and millionaire sports figures, who will our children look to for inspiration? I sometimes wonder why our society places so much value on people who contribute so little to mankind. Who will even care about them in the future? (I don't care about most of them now!) In days gone by, our ancestors looked to prominent citizens who made lasting contributions to their communities, military heroes, and innovators who contributed to the advancement of the public good.

Amelia Clay VanMeter, my grandmother, was reminded to look to her heritage by her grandmother. Before going out, Mary Elliot Williams Holloway checked her granddaughters to be sure their petticoats were not showing and told them, "Remember who you are!" I believe she wanted the girls to be mindful of the service and sacrifice of their ancestors and to represent the family well. Their appearance and actions would reflect on the family name.

So what inspiration could my grandmother gain from her family heritage? Amelia Clay VanMeter was born 23 May 1893¹ in Clark County, Kentucky, to Mary Ann Holloway and Thomas Wright Lewis VanMeter. She was the second child of five born to the couple (Mary Elizabeth 1891-1979,² Amelia Clay 1893-1972,³ Harrison Cunningham 1896-1902,⁴ Thomas W. L. Jr., 1900-1902,⁵ and Thomas Emmanuel 1903-1955).⁶ Sadly, Harrison and Thomas Jr. both died of scarlet fever within weeks of

each other.⁷ By many accounts, she was a bit spoiled and headstrong. In a taped interview⁸ her elder sister, Mary Elizabeth VanMeter Day, recalled that Amelia had been sent home from Caldwell College (a women's finishing school later associated with Centre College) in Danville because she refused to do what she was told. The straw that broke the camel's back was Amelia falling down on the ground and kicking and screaming in protest of a daily walk the girls were required to participate in! Amelia must have proved to be a gem that required too much effort to polish. Certainly her grandmother must have been horrified! Amelia returned home to Winchester and attended Kentucky Wesleyan College until her junior year. Elizabeth VanMeter Day shared another story of their youth with me. Aunt Betsy said that when they were young ladies, Amelia suggested that the two of them go to Lexington, walk into the bar at the Phoenix Hotel, and order a drink. Ladies must not have been welcome in the men's only haven because Aunt Betsy ended the story by simply saying, "And, you know; we did!" The bold young ladies must have created quite a scene. But that is not the end of Amelia's story. Who she was and where she came from had a profound effect on this willful young woman.

Amelia's ancestors had supported America in the Revolutionary War, fought in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and on both sides during the Civil War. She later claimed twelve Revolutionary War



Childhood photo of Amelia Clay Van Meter, photo by A. J. Earp, Winchester, Ky.

A. J. Earp's
WINCHESTER, KY.



Children of Mary and Thomas W. L. Van Meter (left to right): Elizabeth 8 ½ years, Harrison 3 ½ years, Amelia 6 ½ years.



Amelia Clay Van Meter as a young lady. Date unknown.

patriot ancestors and was active in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR). It was natural that Amelia felt compelled to offer herself in support of the war effort during World War I. In a time when women were still denied the right to vote, Amelia stepped beyond the normal bounds of feminine roles, enlisted in the Women's Naval Service, and was trained at the Chautauqua Institution at Lake Chautauqua, New York. She was commissioned as a first lieutenant on 2 August 1918. It is not clear whether Amelia was called for overseas duty, as an article in a local newspaper reported was possible following her training. She probably was not, with the armistice reached three months later.⁹ Around this same time she is pictured in a biplane.¹⁰ The inscription on the reverse of the photograph is, "Meme before her flight." It appears that she might have had the unique opportunity to fly in a biplane when Eddie Stinson and his "Flying Circus" visited Lexington in early November 1919. The *Lexington Herald* newspaper ran several articles¹¹ announcing the former World War I aviator and his squadron would offer local citizens the chance to be a passenger and get a bird's-eye view of their city. Stinson gained fame as an instructor of aerial warfare in U.S. Army camps and for his stunt flying. Photographs of Stinson and his "Curtiss Plane" published in the newspaper resemble the plane in which Amelia is pictured. The chance to fly with these famous pilots must have been rare because at least three articles were published that week with photographs of the planes and lists of the brave passengers. One article specifically mentioned that four women were "among the list of high flyers." Although Amelia is not listed, it is probable that this was the most likely opportunity for her to experience flight.¹²

During the war Amelia met and became engaged to Captain Frederick Jackson Rogers of Marshall, Texas. Captain Rogers served in France as quartermaster in the United States Army. The announcement of their wedding published in a local newspaper stated that:

Captain Rogers recently returned from a year's service abroad. Miss VanMeter was one of this



Amelia Clay Van Meter "her first flight," c. 1919.



U.S. Senator John Stuart Williams, also known as “Cerro Gordo” Williams.

country’s most enthusiastic patriots during the war, and November 11, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, was chosen as a fitting date for their marriage.¹³

The ceremony took place at “The Pines” near Winchester, the home of Amelia’s maternal grandmother and the very one who had always encouraged her to remember who she was.

The *Lexington Herald* of 16 November 1919 reported this description of the setting for the wedding:

The historic old home was decorated with many chrysanthemums, which with softly shaded lights made a very effective scene. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, the bridal party standing where the great-great-grandmother, Miss

Ann Harrison, stood eighty years ago when she was married.

The setting for the marriage service for these two patriotic young people who gave their best service in the war, was exceedingly appropriate, for the walls of the rooms are adorned with portraits of famous ancestors who have taken part in the defense of their country since its formative period. One was Col. James H. Holloway, who won distinguished service in the war between the states, then the great-grandfather, General John S. Williams, or “Cerro Gordo,” who was in the Civil War and that between the United States and Mexico. A great-great-grandfather, General Samuel Williams, who won fame at the Battle of the Thames.

The young couple selected Armistice Day for their wedding, because of its patriotic significance.

Colonel James H. Holloway served in the Kentucky State Senate in 1894, 1896, and 1897. Gen. John S. Williams served in the Kentucky legislature in 1873 and 1875, and was a member of the United States Senate between the years 1879-85. One has to believe that Amelia certainly did remember who she was and made every effort to make her ancestors proud of her. Following a divorce and finding herself a single parent with a child to raise, she went on to complete her AB degree, graduating from the University of Kentucky in 1930. She earned a master’s degree in history from the same institution in 1934. The subject of her Master’s thesis was “Ashland, the Home of Henry Clay.” Amelia had a career as a schoolteacher in Fayette County, retiring from that profession later in life. She was active in many lineage societies, including the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, The Huguenot Society, The Order of the Crown in America, and The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Amelia’s mother, Mary Holloway VanMeter, was the

Organizing Regent of the Hart Chapter NSDAR in 1908.

Frederick Jackson Rogers Jr, the only child of Amelia and “Jack” Rogers, enlisted in the Army Air Corps on 6 March 1940, serving in Europe during World War II and during the Korean conflict. He retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1963, after twenty-two years of service, and began a second career as an engineer with Boeing Aerospace (Saturn program) in New Orleans.

Inspiration can be gained from remembering who we are and from the lives of our ancestors. There are heroes and appropriate role models from the past and all around us today. Our children will be wise to take note and not place esteem or importance on fake celebrities.

Amelia passed away on 30 September 1972 at the beginning of my freshman year of college. What she never knew was that family stories of her unbridled spirit and fearless nature gave me the courage to major in physics and to pursue a career in aerospace. She would be pleased to know that I have finally developed her passion for genealogy and only wish she was here now to share her stories again, now that I am really listening.

Biographical Notes:

James Hillyer Holloway assisted in raising the Eighth Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry for the Union in 1861. He held the rank of major and was later promoted to lieutenant colonel, mustering out in 1863.¹⁴

John Stuart Williams was a graduate of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1839. He practiced law in Bourbon County, Kentucky, after being admitted to the bar. He volunteered for service with the Sixth Regiment of the United States Infantry during the Mexican War where he earned the nickname “Cerro Gordo” for his valor at that battle. He carried this nickname for the rest of his life and is still referred to by that title. During the Civil War Williams chose to serve in the Confederate army where he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in 1862. After the war he returned home and was



Captain Frederick J. Rogers, World War I in Dijon, France. Husband of Amelia C. Van Meter

engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a breeder of shorthorn cattle and B. F. VanMeter¹⁵ attributes Williams as being the first man to introduce burley tobacco into Kentucky. Williams was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1873 and 1875, was a presidential elector in 1876, and made an unsuccessful bid for governor in 1875. He was a United States Senator from 1879 – 85.¹⁶

Samuel Luttrell Williams served as a captain in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of River Raisin. He was a general in the Kentucky state militia and later represented his district in the Kentucky Senate for fourteen years.¹⁷

Rawleigh Williams held the rank of private in the Fourth Regiment of the Virginia militia during the American Revolution.¹⁸

GENEALOGY

Frederick Jackson Rogers Jr.

b. 5 Sept 1921, Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.; d. 25 Feb 1978, New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.¹⁹

Frederick Jackson Rogers

b. 19 Mar 1885, De Berry, Panola Co., Tx; d. 22 May 1950, Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.²⁰
m. 1919²¹

Amelia Clay VanMeter

b. 23 May 1893, Clark Co., Ky.; d. 30 Sept 1972, Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.²²

Thomas Wright Lewis VanMeter

b. 26 Jul 1863, Clark Co., Ky.; d. 4 Dec 1938, Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.²³
m. 1889²⁴

Mary "Mamie" Ann Holloway

b. 8 Mar 1865, Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.; d. 24 Feb 1945, Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky.²⁵

James Hillyer Holloway

b. 1 Feb 1835, Henderson Co., Ky.; d. 4 Sept 1911, Clark Co., Ky.²⁶
m. 1864²⁷

Mary "Mollie" Elliott Williams

b. 21 Jul 1843, Clark Co., Ky.; d. Oct 1933, Clark Co., Ky.²⁸

John Stuart Williams

b. 29 Jun 1818, Montgomery Co., Ky.; d. 17 Jul 1898, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky.²⁹
m. 1842³⁰

Ann Patton Harrison

b. 14 Apr 1823, Clark Co., Ky.; d. 2 Feb 1844, Clark Co., Ky.³¹

Samuel Luttrell Williams

b. 27 Oct 1784; d. 3 Sept 1832, Montgomery Co., Ky.³²
m. 1811³³

Fanny Cluke

b. 12 Jan 1797; d. 6 Jul 1855, Mt Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky.³⁴

Rawleigh Williams

b. 20 Mar 1754, Culpepper Co., Va.; d. 24 Jun 1829, Montgomery Co., Ky.³⁵
m. c 1780³⁶

Rebecca Luttrell

b. 24 Oct. 1759; d. 10 Aug. 1843, Montgomery Co., Ky.³⁷

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Commonwealth of Kentucky Special Certificate of Birth and Affidavits, filed 4 Nov. 1940, in possession of author.
- ² Manatee Co., Florida, death certificate for Elizabeth Vanmeter Day, database, www.Ancestry.com (accessed 20 April 2010).
- ³ Kentucky death certificate in possession of the author.
- ⁴ Gravestone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ *Winchester Democrat* (Winchester, Ky.) 3 January 1902; 21 January 1902.
- ⁸ Recorded 25 December 1977 by Barbara Betts Flores, granddaughter of Mary Elizabeth VanMeter Day. Copy of audiocassette in possession of author.
- ⁹ Undated newspaper clipping in possession of the author.
- ¹⁰ Photograph in possession of the author.
- ¹¹ *Lexington Herald* (Lexington, Ky.) 5, 6, & 7 November 1919.
- ¹² Newspaper clipping, publication unknown. Also, certificate of completion, Sixth National Service School, Inc., 2 August 1918, both in possession of author.
- ¹³ Newspaper clipping, publication unknown, in possession of author.
- ¹⁴ Benjamin F. VanMeter, *Genealogies and Sketches of Some Old Families* (Louisville, 1901), 94; Edmund L. Starling, *History of Henderson County* (Henderson, Ky., 1887), 742-49.
- ¹⁵ VanMeter, 96.
- ¹⁶ Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress, <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000522> (viewed 20 April 2010).
- ¹⁷ VanMeter, 96; G. Glenn Clift, *Remember the Raisin!* (Baltimore, 2002), 165-66.
- ¹⁸ National Archives and Records Administration, M881, Compiled Military Service Records, Roll #1088.
- ¹⁹ Kentucky birth and Louisiana death certificates for Frederick J. Rogers Jr.; tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ²⁰ Arkansas death certificate for Frederick J. Rogers.
- ²¹ Clark County, Ky., Marriage Register. 7W 1918-1926;

wedding announcement in The Lexington Herald
(Lexington, Ky.), 16 Nov 1919, 3.

- ²² Kentucky birth and death certificates for Amelia Clay VanMeter. Tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ²³ Kentucky death certificate for T. W. L. VanMeter; tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ²⁴ Clark County, Ky. Marriage Register, 4W 1886-1897.
- ²⁵ Kentucky death certificate for Mary Holloway VanMeter; tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.; Starling, *Henderson County* (Henderson, Ky. 1887), 749.
- ²⁶ Kentucky death certificate for James H. Holloway; tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ²⁷ Fayette County, Ky. Marriage License Book 3, 204 A&B.
- ²⁸ Kentucky death certificate for “Mollie” Williams Holloway; tombstone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ²⁹ Gravestone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ³⁰ Clark County, Ky. Marriage Register 1A-#a 1829-1865, 30.
- ³¹ Gravestone inscription, Winchester Cemetery, Clark County, Ky.
- ³² Gravestone inscription, Machpelah Cemetery, Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Ky.
- ³³ H. D. Hutchcraft, “The Williams and Hutchcraft Genealogy and History,” *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 2(1904): 56-7.
- ³⁴ Gravestone inscription, Machpelah Cemetery, Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Ky.
- ³⁵ Ibid.
- ³⁶ NSDAR online Genealogical Research System, http://dar.org/library/online_research.cfmonline (viewed 20 April 2010).
- ³⁷ Gravestone inscription, Machpelah Cemetery, Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Ky.

Kentucky Tax Lists: Revenue Collection During the Civil War (1861-1865)

By Kandie P. Adkinson
Administrative Specialist, Land Office Division
Office of the Kentucky Secretary of State

The Third in a Series of Articles Regarding the Significance of Tax List Research

As the great-great-granddaughter of a Virginian who fell during Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and the widow of a former commander of the Sons of Union Veterans, Department of Kentucky, I look forward to our forthcoming sesquicentennial remembrance of the Civil War. Starting in 2011 we will undoubtedly see a marked increase in the number of reenactments, books, debates, and visual media regarding the war that divided our families and our country.

How many times have we heard that Kentuckians lost their land and left the commonwealth because they supported the "wrong side" during the Civil War? In truth, the land may have been lost by the owner for nonpayment of taxes. Money had been borrowed by the government to recruit and arm the troops; the war debt had to be paid. Taxes were the primary source of governmental revenue in the 1860s just as they are today.

In this article we will examine the tax laws of Kentucky from 1861 through 1865. Admittedly, the subject of taxpayers and revenue collection may not be as interesting as Civil War battles and skirmishes, but without a doubt, the number of reenactors recreating this topic number in the millions--every 15 April when taxes are due.

Selected Excerpts from Kentucky Legislation Regarding the Tax Process

Note: These and other acts pertaining to the

collection of the "Permanent Revenue" and county levies, as well as codified statutes and regulations, may be researched in their entirety by visiting the Kentucky Supreme Court Law Library, the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History Research Library, or the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives research room, all in Frankfort, Kentucky. Legislation described in this article is provided for historical research purposes. Check the *Kentucky Revised Statutes* for current laws affecting taxation.

1861 (26 March)

Upon conviction on indictment by the county grand jury, any county court clerk who failed, for one month after the passage of this legislative act, to transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts a copy of the commissioner's book for his county for the year 1860, was ordered to be imprisoned thirty days in the county jail and fined from \$500 to \$1000 at the discretion of the jury. This law affected commissioners' books that had been completed in 1860 and in the clerk's control. Upon conviction of the clerk, the county judge was named the responsible party for ensuring the commissioners' tax book was sent to the state auditor's office.¹

1861 (25 September)

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia, and to provide for the arming of the State," approved 24 May 1861; and

also to provide further for the public defense.

Whereas, The hostilities which threatened the peace of the State at the time the act to which this is an amendment was passed, have been followed up by the wanton and unjustifiable invasion of Kentucky by the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States, and war has thus been forced upon the good people of the State; wherefore it becomes the solemn duty of this Legislature, without delay, to provide means for the public defense; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The following are summaries of subsections.

1. The Board of Commissioners created in the original legislative act was authorized to apply borrowed funds to the defense of the state at their discretion;
2. The Board of Commissioners was authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the state, the additional sum of one million dollars for the defense of the state;
3. The Board of Commissioners was authorized to procure loans from any incorporated or private bank, or from any other moneyed institution, or from individuals in or out of Kentucky. Bonds, executed by the governor, were issued to lenders; the bonds were payable at such time and place as agreed, not less than ten years from the date of issuance, at a rate of six per centum per annum, the interest to fall due semiannually.
4. For the purpose of providing means of paying the debts created by the state under this act, an additional tax, in aid of the sinking fund, was directed to commence in 1862. The tax was an additional five cents upon each \$100 of value of the real and personal estate directed by law to be assessed for taxation, paid annually by the persons assessed. The tax was to be collected and paid into the public treasury in the same manner as the other revenue of the state was collected and paid.
5. Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, George T. Wood, Edmund H. Taylor, and John B. Temple were appointed to serve as the Board of Commissioners.
6. The act was effective from and after passage.²

1861 (30 September)

The “several” sheriffs and the late sheriffs and their sureties who had judgments against them in fiscal court “for the collection of the public revenue” in their respective counties, were permitted to pay the amount of their judgments, interest, and costs in quarterly installments within one year of the date of the act. Each sheriff and surety had to post bond “with good personal security” stipulating the “faithful payment of the installments and the interest thereon” to be paid into the public treasury. This act did not apply to sheriffs and securities for whose benefit special acts had been passed by the General Assembly.³

1861 (3 October)

Sheriffs and collectors of the revenue for the year 1861 were granted additional time to return their listings of delinquent taxpayers; however, the extension to the January term of 1862 was not a justification for delaying the speedy collection of taxes.⁴

1861 (16 December)

When taking the lists of taxable property, tax assessors could refer to and be governed by the lists of taxable property from the preceding year when determining the kind of property and amount of value owned by taxpayers absent in the service of the Federal or Confederate authorities. Property destroyed or lost since the lists were taken did not have to be listed or estimated. The act was effective from and after the 10th day of January 1862.⁵

1861 (21 December)

If any county failed to assess taxes or if any county failed to return their tax book to the Auditor of Public Accounts, as required by law, the taxes due by the taxpayers would be assessed, collected, and paid based on the tax book submitted to the auditor’s office the previous year. The auditor was required to “give notice” the prior year’s book was being used in an announcement in one of the newspapers published at the seat of government. Further, the commonwealth was authorized to place a lien on the assessed property. The sheriff or collector of tax was

PERSONS NAMES.	Land.	County.	Water Course.	Value of Land.	Free Negroes.	Town Lots.	Value of Town Lots.	White Males over 21 years of age.	Slaves over 16 years.	Total Slaves.	Value of Slaves.	Horses and Mares.	Value of Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Value of Mules.
19															
Masby James S.	45	Mercer	Ky. River	1200				1				2	100		
Mason James D.								1				3	150		
Martin George C.	115			1700	1			1							
Melvin Mary				800				1	4	13	5200	13	650		
Moore Thomas	300			2500											
Baker	140								1	4	1600				
Myers G. E. Thinsdale								1				6	200		
Morse James B.								1							
Martin George								1							
Maly Patrick								1							
Mataney Patrick								1							
Martin James S.	215		Sho. River	4750				1				4	350		
Mitchell Thomas J.							1	1500	1	2	3	1400	2	200	
Commercial Bank							2	3500							
M. G. G. G. G.								1							
M. C. C. C. C.	89			2225				1				6	250		
Mason Thomas G. D. for M. B. D.								1							
Milburn David								1				1	75		
M. G. G. G. G.	50		Sho. River	1000				1				1	100		
Mitchell Margaret	73			1560								1	40		
Monday James M.	45		Ky.	1400				1				2	200		
Monday E. B.	150			2700					3	6	2000	1	50		
Monday Reubin	75			1400				1				4	200		
Monday Preston	8			140				1				2	100		
Murray Gabriel															
Moran James								1							
McGowan James								1							
Murphy David								1				1	25		
M. C. C. C. C.								1				1	50		
Marsay Thomas								1				2	100		
Mars Graham															
Mars John															

On the 1861 Mercer County Tax List, a taxpayer is identified as Sue B. Monday. Monday is paying taxes on 150 acres of land in Mercer County, appraised at \$2700. Monday reports ownership of six slaves, two of which are over 16 years of age, for a total value of \$2000. Monday has one horse, valued at \$50.

given the power and authority to collect the taxes, as in other collection of the public revenue.⁶

The Civil Code of Practice was amended to state if any sheriff, clerk, or collector of the revenue failed to pay the received moneys as required, motions against the defaulting officers could be filed in the Franklin Circuit Court without notice to the debtor or his sureties.⁷

1862 (25 February)

The General Assembly ordered the sheriff or collector (of taxes) to proceed with tax collection immediately after 1 June each year. Between 1 September and 15 October, each year, the sheriff or tax collector was required to spend two days in each of the election districts in the county to receive unpaid taxes. It was the duty of the taxpayers “to attend at the times and places designated by the sheriff and pay the taxes due.” Notice of the time and place fixed by the sheriff for his attendance in said districts was to be posted on the courthouse door and some public place within the district, at least thirty days prior to the designated time. If the taxpayer failed to pay his taxes before 15 October, he had until 15 December to pay the taxes to the sheriff or tax collector of his county of residence. If the taxes were not paid before 15 December, an additional 10% of the tax due was added to the bill. The penalty was collected by the sheriff or collector and was retained by them in addition to their commissions. The sheriff or collector was ordered to make a sworn oath at the July, September, and November terms of the county court of the amount of revenue collected that was due the commonwealth. The statement was filed by an order of the court and a copy transmitted by the clerk to the Auditor of Public Accounts. Immediately after making each statement, the sheriff or collector was ordered to pay into the public treasury the revenue he had collected after deducting his commission. “Nothing in this act shall be construed to excuse the sheriff or collector from the duty of paying into the public treasury the whole amount of the public revenue due from his county, as now required by law.”⁸

In all cases where, by reason of the invasion of this State by the so-called Confederate troops, or those acting in concert with them, sheriffs have failed or been prevented from executing

the bond required by law for the collection of the revenue, the further time until the March or April terms of the county courts is given them for the execution of such bonds. If any sheriff shall fail against the time herein fixed to execute such bond, the county court shall declare his office vacant, and proceed to appoint his successor.

The act was effective from and after its passage.⁹

1862 (28 February)

Apparently many Kentuckians had failed to list their property with the tax assessor or the county court for several years and, in many instances, sheriffs had collected delinquent taxes but had failed to submit their reports or “accounts.” To remedy the situation the General Assembly ordered:

1. The Auditor of Public Accounts to appoint one or more agents for the ensuing two years to carry out the provisions of this act.
2. The agents were ordered to provide the county courts with listings of property owners who had failed, since 10 January 1856, to report their properties to the assessor, supervisor of tax, county court clerk, or sheriff. The court was ordered to issue a summons against the persons, requiring them to appear before court in thirty days after the summons was served. The taxpayers had to list their property for taxation for the years they had failed to do so. The court then fixed the value of the delinquent taxes.
3. If the sheriff defaulted in his duties after collecting the back taxes, the auditor’s agents were ordered to inform the county court. A summons would order the sheriff and his sureties to appear before the court in ten days and explain why a judgment should not be rendered against him for the sum of money owed the commonwealth. If it was proven to the court’s satisfaction that the money was collected and not accounted for, the sheriff and his sureties were subject to a judgment including 50 percent damage and the cost of the proceeding.
4. To enable the auditor’s agents to obtain information regarding the listing of property

and tax collections since 10 January 1856, they were authorized to inspect county poll-books, the assessor's books, all records regarding tax collection, and the census returns in the office of the Secretary of State. (Note: Apparently the records were removed from the office of the Secretary of State prior to records retention and transmittal schedules.)

5. The auditor's agents were entitled to a quarterly payment of one-third of all amounts certified by the said county court to the auditor and paid into the treasury.
6. The commonwealth was not liable for any costs incurred upon failure to obtain a judgment against delinquent sheriffs, collectors, or taxpayers.
7. The agents were authorized to investigate the accounts of county clerks, circuit courts, quarterly judges of the commonwealth, and justices of the peace of Jefferson County and Louisville to determine what, if any, sums of money had been received but not paid as required by law. The agents were instructed to institute proceedings as necessary.
8. Before they assumed their duties, agents of the auditor were required to take an oath that they supported the Constitution of the United States, that they had not aided or abetted the rebellion, and they were opposed to the overthrow of the Union.
9. This act was effective from its passage.¹⁰

1862 (8 March)

In any county where the copy of the tax commissioners' book was placed in the hands of the sheriff for the collection of the revenue then taken from him by any person or persons acting under the authority of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, or the "Confederate States of America," the county clerk was ordered to furnish the sheriff another copy of the said book for which said clerk was to receive the same fee he was allowed for similar services. The Auditor of Public Accounts was directed to make a copy of the commissioners' book for any county, and forward the copy to the county court clerk upon proof that the original book was destroyed or carried off by persons claiming to act under the

authority of the so-called "Confederate States of America", the "Provisional Government of Kentucky," or any person or persons acting without legal authority. The person making the copy was entitled to the same pay as allowed clerks for similar services. The act was effective from the date of its approval.¹¹ Note: The preceding act, Chapter 457, benefited the common school districts that were "broken up and unable to be taught out" during the "troubled condition of the country during the latter part of the past year." Chapter 480 details an act benefiting soldiers in the armies of Kentucky and the United States with outstanding bonds and recognizances.

1862 (11 March)

It was reported to the General Assembly that William J. Fields, Carter County sheriff, had vacated his office "by leaving the county, joining in the rebellion against the government, and by failing to discharge his duties as sheriff in the collection of the public revenue." The General Assembly ordered the Carter County Court to appoint a tax collector during its March, April, or May 1862 court term. Nothing in the legislation exempted William J. Fields and the sureties in his official bond as sheriff or collector from the liabilities imposed by law.¹² Note: Similar legislation is recorded in Chapter 521 regarding M. H. Dickinson, Barren County, who had vacated the office of sheriff to join the rebellion, leaving a portion of the public revenue due by Barren County for the year 1861 uncollected. Other legislation extended the time period for collecting taxes in specific counties such as Muhlenberg, Green, Boone, and Morgan.

1862 (11 March)

This act directed tax assessors in 1863 to take a listing of the number and value of sheep killed by dogs in their respective counties from January 1, 1862, to the time of taking the lists of taxable property, and to include the information in the commissioners' book.¹³ Note: The following act titled "Chapter 509" declared any Kentuckian who shall enter or who had already entered the service of the "so-called Confederate States" in a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the "so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky" in a civil or military capacity and who continued in such service after

this act took effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, “shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.” Any person who attempted, or was called on to exercise any constitutional or legal right and privilege of a citizen of Kentucky could be required “to negative on oath the expatriation provided in this act”; and upon failure or refusal to do so, would be denied to exercise the right or privilege. The act was effective thirty days from and after its passage. The legislation passed and became law, the objections of the Governor “notwithstanding.”

1862 (14 March)

Commencing with the assessment for 1862, an additional tax of five cents upon each hundred dollars of the value of real and personal estate subject to revenue taxation was ordered to be collected. Proceeds were to be applied to the “ordinary expenses of the Government.”¹⁴

1862 (15 March)

An Act authorizing proceedings against the Governor, members of the Council, and other officers of the so-called Provisional Government, for the recovery of the public revenue seized by them, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The following are summaries of subsections.

1. The governor and council were ordered to refund and pay into the treasury of the commonwealth all the public revenues belonging to the state “seized upon, collected, or in anywise appropriated to their use, or the use of the said Provisional Government, by themselves or by their orders, or by anyone acting under their pretended authority”; the said governor and council were bound to answer, personally, out of their own estate, for the said revenue.
2. All persons who had claimed to act as sheriffs, auditors, commissioners, treasurers, or other inferior officers or agents, and their sureties, if any, under the pretended authority of the said Provisional Government, were declared liable for all public revenue of the state which at any time may have been in their hands or under their control. They, too, were bound to answer personally, out of their own estate, for such revenue.
3. The Franklin Circuit Court was assigned the responsibility of recovering the demands and enforcing the liabilities. The proceedings were in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by petition, in one or more actions against all the persons composing the Provisional Government, and their officers and agents, or against any one or more of them.
4. Upon the filing of the petition in the Franklin Circuit Court, the clerk was ordered to issue a summons against the defendant or defendants to answer; and also an attachment against the estate of the defendant or defendants for the sum or sums claimed in the petition and an additional sum of \$500 to cover court costs.
5. It was sufficient for the petition to state that the defendant or defendants, without lawful authority, “seized upon, collected, appropriated, or had in his custody” the public revenue of the commonwealth and the amount sought to be recovered. Affidavits were not required.
6. The summons and attachment could be sent to any county, or to the several counties in the state, but a return that the defendant or defendants could not be found upon a summons issued to the county of Warren, where it was represented the said Provisional Government was then located, was deemed sufficient service on the defendant or defendants for the purposes of the action. Provided: That publication, for at least thirty days of the pendency of the action, was printed in the *Louisville Journal and Democrat*.
7. The summons and attachment could be directed to and served by the sheriff, coroner,

or jailer of any county in the state or by any agent appointed by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

8. No motion could be made to vacate or modify the attachment except on the final trial of the action.
9. The commonwealth, from the time the act took effect, had a lien upon all the estate of each and all defendants against who judgments may be recovered under this act, for the satisfaction of the judgment, interest, and costs.
10. The General Assembly assigned the duty of “setting on foot” the prosecution of these actions to the auditor, treasurer, and attorney General. It was the duty of the county judges, sheriffs, clerks, and other civil officers to furnish the auditor all information regarding the seizure, collection, or appropriation of the public revenue in their respective counties by the said Provisional Government or those acting under its authority.
11. Nothing in this act released any sheriff, or other officer entrusted with the custody or collection of public revenue, or the taxpayer from responsibility in consequence of having paid their taxes to the Provisional Government or its “pretended officers or agent.”
12. This act was effective from and after its passage.¹⁵ Note: The following act in Chapter 565 is entitled “An act to amend an act for the regulation of the militia and to provide for arming this State, approved May 24, 1861, and an act entitled “An Act to provide for the public defense” approved September 25, 1861.” The amending legislation reorganized the Military Board and appointed John B. Temple, President, and George T. Wood, Associate. The board had power to make necessary provisions for the protection and comfort of the sick and disabled soldiers and officers of the several regiments, battalions, and batteries of Kentucky volunteers not fully provided for and cared for by the United States. The board was given the power to employ sanitary agents, physicians, nurses, etc., to establish and maintain hospitals, and to use and employ such means and agencies

as necessary for those purposes. The board was charged with the duty of making, by themselves, or agents, all settlements with the general government for sums expended by the State of Kentucky through the Military Board, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, or other accounting or distributing officer and to proceed with such settlements “with all convenient dispatch.”

1862 (15 March)

For those counties in which the sheriff had failed to execute the bond required by law for the collection of the public revenue or for the county levy for the years 1861 and 1862, or either, and no collector had been appointed in his stead, or if the sheriff had posted bond and abandoned the state or otherwise vacated his office, and no sheriff or collector had been appointed, the General Assembly assigned the duty of appointing a tax collector to the county court. The appointment was ordered to be made by July 1862. If any sheriff or collector had failed to make a return of his lists of delinquents for 1861, he was allowed a filing extension to 1 July 1862.¹⁶ Note: County levies are discussed in the following chapter.

1863 (17 January)

The General Assembly had been advised that many county officers elected on the first Monday in August 1862, were prevented from taking the oath of office, and entering upon the discharge of their duties at the time fixed by law, “on account of the occupancy of the State by the rebels.” This act declared all legal acts done by said officers, who had since qualified or were hereafter qualified, in force and effect as if the officers had qualified at the time fixed by law. This act was in force from its passage.¹⁷

1863 (20 January)

The governor was given the power to remit damages against any defaulting sheriff, clerk, or other person authorized to receive or collect money, revenue, or tax after the principal of the judgment, with interests and costs, had been paid into the public treasury. The act was effective for one year after passage.¹⁸

Sheriffs and collectors of the public revenue and

county levies were allowed additional time to make out and return their delinquent lists for the year 1862. The new deadline was April 1, 1863.¹⁹

1863 (4 February)

Sheriffs and other collecting officers were permitted to submit their listings of 1861 delinquent taxpayers to the auditor's office any time before 1 April 1863. The county court could receive, examine, and certify said delinquent lists without the presence of the justices of the peace, as required by law; or the said justices could be summoned to attend and aid the county judge in the reception and examination of said lists.²⁰

1863 (4 February)

An act providing for the collection of the tax upon the Enrolled Militia for the year 1862.

The General Assembly authorized the various collectors of the public revenue for the year 1862 to return to the auditor's office, as delinquents, all those who had failed to pay for that year the tax of fifty cents assessed upon the enrolled militia of the state, under the act, entitled "An act to re-enact the State Guard Law, with sundry amendments, and to organize the militia of the State". The list of delinquents, thus returned, was ordered to be relisted by the Auditor of Public Accounts with the sheriffs and other collecting officers of the public revenue for the year 1863. It was the duty of the sheriffs and other collecting officers to receive and to collect said lists in the same manner they were required to receive and collect delinquent lists in the collection of the general revenue of the state. If the officers charged with the collection of said tax for the year 1862 failed or refused to return their lists of delinquents by the first day of April 1863, it became the duty of the auditor to "compel such defaulting officer to account for and pay said tax for his county into the public treasury, for the use of the fund to which it belonged." The legislature ordered the Auditor of Public Accounts to furnish the sheriffs and other collecting officers for the years 1862 and 1863 a copy of this act, which was in effect from and after its passage.²¹

1863 (28 February)

Taxpayers who had failed to pay his or her taxes before the fifteenth day of October in a county where the courthouse was occupied by troops, or undergoing repairs, or for any other reason rendering the courthouse unavailable, were directed to pay their taxes at the office of the sheriff or tax collector in the town in which the courthouse was located by 15 December. If any taxpayer failed to pay the tax before that date, a 10 percent penalty was added to the amount of the unpaid tax. The total due was collected by the sheriff or collector; the penalty was retained by the sheriff or collector in addition to his commission.²²

1863 (2 March)

The time allowed for the appointment of collectors of the public revenue and county levy for the years 1861 and 1862 was extended to 1 July 1863.²³

1863 (3 March)

The General Assembly authorized sheriffs, or other collecting officers of the public revenue or county levy, to attach any choses²⁴ in action or debts due to said tax payer within the county if the taxpayer had failed or refused to pay the revenue tax or county levy due by him or is insolvent. The sheriff or collecting officer was ordered to give the person a written notice of the attachment. The document warned the individual to appear before the presiding judge of the county, at his office, on a day to be fixed by the sheriff or collecting office, not less than ten days after the service of the notice, to answer as garnishee. If the judge sustained the attachment, he was directed to give the sheriff or collecting officer a written order to collect said taxes out of the estate of the person in whose hands the same were attached. The sheriff or collecting officer was allowed a fee of \$0.25, to be paid by the taxpayer, for serving the notice.²⁵

1863 (21 December)

The General Assembly exempted the citizens of Clinton County from the payment of the annual tax or revenue due the state for the years 1862 and 1863.²⁶

1864 (23 January)

This act further amended an act to amend the Revenue Laws approved 28 February 1862. The agent of the Auditor of Public Accounts was now authorized to investigate incorporated companies, cities, railroads, water works, gaslight, and other entities from which rents, tolls, or any other income was collected to ensure taxes were being paid. The agent was also ordered to investigate the collection of the military tax and to proceed with litigation against the sheriff, by motion or otherwise, in the Franklin Circuit Court, or in the circuit court of the county in which the sheriff was located to recover the amount found due the commonwealth. The accounts of clerks, judges, marshals of police courts, the Secretary of State, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the Register of the Land Office were also ordered to be investigated. The agent was directed to collect unpaid jury fees due the state. The agent was granted access to all records deemed necessary for his investigation. Subsection seven states: "That in view of the difficulties that have attended the discharge of the duties required by law of the agent or agents of the Auditor, growing out of the state of war that has overrun all the southern portion of the State, and the absence from the State of (many in the Southern Confederacy and some in the Union army) a large number of those whose accounts it was the duty of the said agent to investigate, therefore, Thomas S. Hayden, the present agent of the Auditor, is hereby allowed further time necessary to discharge the duties required by law of the agent of the Auditor, and close up the business." This act was in effect from and after its passage.²⁷

1864 (9 February)

An Act for the Benefit of Monroe County

Whereas, it satisfactorily appears to the legislature of Kentucky that the county of Monroe has been severely visited by the outrages and ravages of this wicked rebellion; many of her citizens have been robbed, impoverished and ruined; many driven from their families and homes, and many others massacred and murdered; her courthouse, clerks' offices and public buildings, together

with all the records and papers, have been fired and consumed; yet, in the midst of all her calamities, she has gallantly sustained her country's flag, and promptly furnished her quota of men in the field—wherefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the revenue of said county, yet to be collected for the years 1863 and 1864, which is collectable and payable into the treasury of this Commonwealth, shall be and the same is hereby set apart and appropriated to aid said county for rebuilding her courthouse and clerks' offices, consumed as aforesaid. The revenue thus appropriated shall be collected and paid into the treasury under and according to existing laws, and when so paid into the same shall be paid over to the county court of Monroe county, upon its order, or to its legally constituted agent, to be by said court used and appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, and according to law. This act to take effect from its passage.²⁸

1864 (18 February)

Whereas, F. L. St. Thomas, John McClintock, James E. Dickey, Samuel Taylor, C. G. Land, Thomas Duval, and Joseph Minor, citizen soldiers of Harrison county, Kentucky, belonging to no military organization, either State or Federal, and therefore entitled to neither pay nor bounty under existing laws, were severely wounded in the fight with John Morgan's forces at Cynthiana, on the 17th day of July 1862, and in consequence of their wounds incurred great loss of time and heavy expense, therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the sum of two hundred dollars each be and the same is hereby appropriated to said citizen soldiers and that the Auditor draw his warrant on the Treasurer in their favor for said several sums, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. That this act take effect from and after its passage."²⁹ Note: Although this legislation does not pertain to revenue collection, it exemplifies acts and resolutions for the benefit of certain individuals that are included in the majority of the volumes of the "Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly.

[illegible]

The 1864 Mercer County tax lists include the names of individuals reporting their real and personal property for taxation purposes. Men who were enrolled in the militia are also named; in some instances the men are “not 21” years of age.

1864 (22 February)

Properties belonging to any city or town that were necessary for transacting governmental business were declared exempt from taxation. This included police court houses, mayors' offices, offices for city or town officers in said buildings, fire engine houses, engines and horses belonging thereto, work houses, alms-houses, hospitals, pest-houses, and the grounds belonging thereunto. Excluded were vacant lots or property upon which the city or town received any rent, dividend or income.³⁰ Note: This legislation was amended 3 June 1865, in Chapter 1697, to release city lots and properties from accrued taxes.

1865 (24 January)

The compensation for tax assessors was increased to 12.5 cents for each list of taxable property. The act was in effect from passage and was directed to be in force for 1865 and 1866.³¹

Proceedings against sheriffs and others to compel the payment of tax revenue could be initiated by the Auditor at the January term of the Franklin Circuit Court each year or any subsequent term of said court whenever "in his opinion, the public interests will justify the postponement to a subsequent term, provided the Auditor does not postpone the proceedings beyond the second term of the Franklin Circuit Court."³²

1865 (31 January)

The tax assessors were directed to "take an account of the number of dogs over six months of age owned or possessed by each person, or kept about any one house." A tax of \$1.00 was ordered to be levied on each dog; the sheriff was ordered to collect and "account for" the taxes in the same manner as other state revenue. Each *bona fide* housekeeper was allowed to keep two dogs free of tax. The funds arising from the dog tax were for the benefit of the common school fund. The legislation further states that every person owning, having, or keeping any dog shall be liable to the party injured for all damages done by such dog; and it was deemed lawful for any person to kill, or cause to be killed, any dog found roaming at large on his premises without the

presence of the owner or keeper of such dog. It was also deemed lawful for any person, at any time, to kill, or cause to be killed, any dog which may have been found killing, worrying, or injuring any sheep or lambs. "And when any person might be sued for killing a dog, and his defense was this legislative act, he shall be a competent witness to prove the same." The act was effective upon passage.³³

1865 (3 February)

The compensation to sheriffs for collecting taxes was increased by adjusting their commissions upon the sums collected, accounted for, and paid into the Treasury. The new rates were 10 percent (first thousand); 8 percent (second thousand); 6 percent (third thousand); 5 percent (fourth thousand); and 4 percent on all above four thousand. This legislation was limited to the collection of revenue in 1865 and 1866.³⁴

1865 (7 February)

Kentucky taxpayers were directed to pay their taxes to the sheriff of the county seat of their respective counties, or such other place as the sheriff may designate by notice, between 1 June and 15 December each year. The sheriff was mandated to "keep an office at or near the courthouse of his county, and by himself, or deputy, attend at said office every day from 1 June to 1 October to receive the taxes. In Kenton County the sheriff was ordered to keep an office, by himself or deputy, at Independence and Covington; in Campbell County, the sheriff was ordered to keep an office, by himself or deputy, at Alexandria and Newport. The sheriff was authorized to collect an additional 10 percent on the tax due from any taxpayer who failed or refused to pay his taxes. The sheriff could retain the penalty as additional compensation. The sheriff was ordered to post a minimum of three printed public notices in each election precinct in his county, at the most public places in the said precinct, notifying the taxpayers at least thirty days before the tax was due and where they were required to pay the tax. If the sheriff failed to post the notices, he was not allowed the 10 percent on the tax due the taxpayer. The act

remained in force for two years from passage.³⁵ Note: On 3 June 1865, the Kentucky General Assembly repealed this act in relation to the counties of Laurel, Rockcastle, Knox, and Woodford.³⁶

1865 (14 February)

Existing laws were amended to permit the county courts to increase the county levy to \$2.00 per tithable in any one year. The act was effective immediately.³⁷

1865 (3 March)

Among the provisions of this act regarding agents of the auditor, it was declared agents could not receive compensation for their performance. Instead, the agents were permitted to be paid by commissions for all sums, in the aggregate, “they may cause to be paid into the treasury.” Percentages were as follows: On the first \$15,000.00, one third; over \$15,000.00, and under \$30,000.00, 15 percent, and on all over \$30,000.00, 10 percent.³⁸

1865 (4 March)

Commencing with the assessment for 1865, an additional annual tax of \$0.05 per \$100 of value of real and personal estate subject to taxation was ordered to be collected.³⁹

1865 (25 May)

In separate legislative acts on this date, the General Assembly: (1) legalized the assessments made by Simeon Crawford and his deputies for Grayson County in 1865; (2) granted an extension of two years for E. B. Caldwell, late sheriff of Lincoln County, to collect uncollected taxes and fee bills provided he shall be subject to “all the pains and penalties for collecting illegal taxes and fee bills; and (3) granted a two-year extension for Isaac Radley, late sheriff of Hardin county, to collect all his arrearages of tax and fee bills due him as sheriff.⁴⁰

1865 (27 May)

This act stated earlier legislation, approved March 10, 1856, could not be construed to exempt from

taxation any lot or parcel of ground in any city or town, other than church property, on which any private school was taught. The act was in effect from passage.⁴¹

1865 (31 May)

Chapter 83 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes was amended to state wholesale dealers in playing cards who sold packages of not less than half a gross were no longer required to pay the tax currently required.⁴²

1865 (3 June)

Sheriffs were relieved of their duties to collect all uncollected militia fines due under the provisions of the law for 1863 and 1864.⁴³

1865 (3 June)

For those counties in which no assessments had been made since 1860, the Auditor of Public Accounts was directed to make up his statements and settlements of revenue from the assessments and books returned for the year 1865. The sheriffs and collectors of revenue for 1865 were ordered to collect all back taxes and account for and pay the same into the public treasury at the same time the revenue of 1865 was due and payable. Provided, That the sheriffs of 1865 executed bond, with good security approved by the county court conditioned for the faithful collection and payment thereon. The same rules applied for the collection of the county levy in said counties. This legislation was effective from the date of passage.⁴⁴ Note: By one act of the General Assembly, many Kentuckians owed five years of back taxes and county levies. It would be understandable if the Homestead Act and relocation were given serious consideration.

It was deemed lawful for any assessors who had been appointed by the county courts since 1 January 1865, or appointed, elected, and qualified hereafter, to make their assessments as required by law, provided the assessors returned their tax books to the county court at any court term held on or before the first Monday in November 1865. The tax books were to be delivered to the collectors of the tax immediately. Revenues were to be paid into the treasury by 1 March 1866. The act was effective on passage.⁴⁵

Sheriffs were given extended time, to 1 June 1866, to submit their listings of delinquent members of the enrolled militia in their respective counties.

This included militia members in the military service of the United States or the state of Kentucky, during 1864, and those who had enlisted in the service of the Confederate States. The auditor was directed to give said sheriffs, respectively, credit for the military fines assessed against such persons. The act was effective upon passage.⁴⁶

1865 (3 June)

The act empowering the governor to raise a force of five thousand men for the defense of the state, approved 26 January 1864, was repealed under this legislation, however “nothing in this Act shall be construed as to require the immediate mustering out of any portion of the force raised under said Act and who are presently in service.” Said forces were directed to be mustered-out as soon as the safety of the State could permit. The act was effective upon passage.⁴⁷ Note: The Acts of the General Assembly are a principal resource for researching military history in Kentucky. For example, there are several acts approved in 1865 that detail the payment of arrearages owed by the state to the battalion of Harlan County State Guards.

RESEARCH CHALLENGES & SUGGESTIONS

1. How much money was borrowed by the government of Kentucky for the war effort and from whom? When was the war debt paid in full?
2. What role did the Homestead Act play in restoring the dream of land ownership to Kentucky soldiers (or their families) whose land had been sold for nonpayment of taxes? The Bureau of Land Management has an excellent website for tracking Kentuckians who left the commonwealth and relocated to states in the federal government public domain, such as Missouri and Illinois. Scanned images of the presidential grant conveying title to the landowner are included on the site.
3. Research deeds on file with the county clerk's office or the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives (KDLA) to determine when properties were purchased and sold. For properties sold by the master commissioner for delinquent taxes, the grantor may be listed under “C” (for commissioner) rather than the name of the person owning the property or there may be a separate set of volumes for tax sales.
4. Were any of your Civil War ancestors listed as absent without leave (AWOL) between 1 June and 15 December? Perhaps they went home to harvest crops or to ensure their taxes were paid. Order, or re-order, pension files from the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and check dates of service, including any AWOL notations. (By re-ordering pension files you obtained years ago, you may find additional information when you receive the complete file.)
5. Legislation affects tax list headers—just as legislation affects today's tax forms. Tax headers in 1841 differ significantly from tax headers in the 1860s. Tax lists are not a “Once you have seen one, you have seen them all” type of record.
6. Research court records on the local level and Franklin Circuit Court for cases involving sheriffs and other persons involved in tax collection.
7. Research area newspapers for publication of tax sales or coverage of trials regarding county officials and revenue collection.
8. Research the Acts of the General Assembly for legislation regarding state and federal troops, slavery (including runaways), and education during the Civil War.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at the Called Session, 1861*, 20-21.
- ² *Acts of the General Assembly, 1861, 1862, & 1863*, 4-5.
- ³ *Ibid.*, 8-9.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*, 18.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, 32-33.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, 42-43.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, 43.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, 57-58.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, 58-59.

- ¹⁰ Ibid., 62-64.
¹¹ Ibid., 68-69.
¹² Ibid., 195-96.
¹³ Ibid., 70.
¹⁴ Ibid., 76.
¹⁵ Ibid., 80-82.
¹⁶ Ibid., 90-92.
¹⁷ Ibid., 331.
¹⁸ Ibid., 331.
¹⁹ Ibid., 331.
²⁰ Ibid., 339.
²¹ Ibid., 339-40.
²² Ibid., 351.
²³ Ibid., 367.
²⁴ Choses is a legal term. Henry C. Black, *Black's Law Dictionary* (St. Paul, Minn., 1933), 323-24.
²⁵ Ibid., 375.
²⁶ *Acts of the General Assembly*, 1864, 4.
²⁷ Ibid., 19-20.
²⁸ Ibid., 53.
²⁹ Ibid., 74-75.
³⁰ Ibid., 118-19.
³¹ *Acts of the General Assembly*, 1865, 9.
³² Ibid., 9.
³³ Ibid., 16.
³⁴ Ibid., 17-18.
³⁵ Ibid., 26-27.
³⁶ Ibid., 134.
³⁷ Ibid., 39.
³⁸ Ibid., 82-83.
³⁹ Ibid., 90-91.
⁴⁰ Ibid., 368-69.
⁴¹ Ibid., 119.
⁴² Chapter 1584, *ibid.*, 121.
⁴³ Chapter 1698, *ibid.*, 129.
⁴⁴ Chapter 1735, *ibid.*, 131.
⁴⁵ Chapter 1740, *ibid.*, 130-31.
⁴⁶ Chapter 1788, *ibid.*, 137.
⁴⁷ Chapter 1826, *ibid.*, 141.

Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of County Histories Fayette through Fulton (Franklin County posted separately) (alphabetical by title)

By Sally Bown

Periodicals Manager, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

Fayette County

Title: *Bossism and Reform: Politics in Lexington, Kentucky, 1880-1940*

Author: Bolin, James Duane

Published: 1988

KHS Call: 976.902 F284bo

Title: *The Founding of Lexington, 1775-1776: Including a Map of the Original Land Grants of the Region*

Author: Wooley, Carolyn Murray

Published: 1975

KHS Call: 976.902 F284w

Title: *A Guide to the African American Heritage in Downtown Lexington, Kentucky*

Author: Wilkinson, Doris Y.

Published: 2000

KHS Call: 976.902 F284wiL3

Title: *Guide to Lexington, Kentucky: With Notices Historical and Descriptive of Places and Objects of Interest and a Summary of the Advantages and Resources of the City and Vicinity*

Author: Ranck, George Washington

Published: 1974

KHS Call: 976.902 F284ra3

Title: *Historic Photos of Lexington*

Author: Reading, W. Gay

Published: 2006

KHS Call: 976.902 F284re

Title: *History of Fayette County, Kentucky*

Author: Perrin, William Henry

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 F284pe

Title: *History of Lexington, Kentucky: Its Early Annals and Recent Progress, Including Biographical Sketches and Personal Reminiscences of the Pioneer Settlers, Notices of Prominent Citizens, etc.*

Author: Ranck, George Washington

Published: 1970

KHS Call: 976.902 F284ra 1970

Title: *The History of Pioneer Lexington (Kentucky) 1779-1886*

Author: Staples, Charles R. (Charles Richard)

Published: 1973

KHS Call: 976.902 F284st

Title: *A History of the Lexington Cemetery*

Author: Milward, Burton

Published: 1989

KHS Call: 976.902 F284mi

Title: *Lexington, 1779: Pioneer Kentucky, as Described by Early Settlers*

Author: Mastin, Bettye Lee

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 F284m

Title: *Lexington and the Bluegrass Country*
Publisher: Federal Writers' Project of the Work
Projects Administration for the State of Kentucky
Published: 1938
KHS Call: 976.902 F284fe

Title: *Lexington, As It Was: a Memento*
Author: unlisted
Published: 1981
KHS Call: 976.902 F284Lex

Title: *Lexington As Seen by Travellers, 1810-1835*
Author: Coleman, J. Winston (John Winston),
Published: 1974
KHS Call: 976.9 C692 Vol. 3 No. 3

Title: *Lexington*
Author: Young-Brown, Fiona
Published: 2008
KHS Call: 976.902 F284y

Title: *Lexington, Heart of the Bluegrass*
Author: Wright, John Dean
Published: 1982
KHS Call: 976.902 F284wr

Title: *Lexington, Kentucky*
Author: Smith, Gerald L.
Published: 2002
KHS Call: 976.902 F284sm

Title: *Lincoln and His Wife's Home Town*
Author: Townsend, William H. (William Henry)
Published: 1929
KHS Call: 92 L73tow1

Title: *Music in Lexington Before 1840*
Author: Carden, Joy
Published: 1980
KHS Call: 976.9 C266

Title: *Retribution at the Court-house an Account of the
Mob Action in Lexington, Kentucky, on July 10th, 1858,
and the Events Leading Up to It*
Author: Coleman, J. Winston (John Winston)
Published: 1957
KHS Call: 976.9 C692 vol. 3 no. 6

Title: *Six Sketches of Kentucky: From the Pamphlets of J.
Winston Coleman, Jr.*
Author: Coleman, J. Winston (John Winston)
Published: 1995
KHS Call: 976.9 C692si

Title: *The Squire's Sketches of Lexington*
Author: Coleman, J. Winston (John Winston)
Published: 1972
KHS Call: 976.9 C792sq, 1972

Title: *The Story of Lexington, Kentucky's World War II
Victory Gardens*
Author: Glasscock, Rebecca Claire
Published: 1997
KHS Call: 976.902 F284gl

Title: *A Story of Saint Joseph Hospital, Lexington,
Kentucky: The First 120 Years, 1877-1997*
Author: Krumpelman, Frances
Published: 1998
KHS Call: 976.902 F284kr

Title: *Women in Lexington*
Author: Scaggs, Deirdre A.
Published: 2005
KHS Call: 976.902 F284sc

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets and maps on the history of Fayette County and Lexington, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Fleming County

Title: *Fleming County, Kentucky: An Architectural
Survey*
Author: Wells, Camille
Published: 1978
KHS Call: 976.902 F597w

Title: *Fleming County Scrapbook*
Author: Bishop, Maurice L.
Published: 1985
KHS Call: 976.902 F597bi

Title: *History of Fleming County*
Author: Dickey, J.J.
Published: 1930-1932
KHS Call: 976.902 F597d

Title: *To Shoot, Burn, & Hang: Folk-history from a Kentucky Mountain Family & Community*
Author: Rolph, Daniel N.,
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 F597ro

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets and maps on the history of Fleming County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Floyd County

Title: *Big Sandy Valley Heritage and the Big Sandy Valley Historical Society, 1970-2001*
Author: Holbrook, Harry.
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 F645h

Title: *Briar Buck's Scratches: An Annotated Bibliography of the Articles of Henry Scalf Published in the Floyd County Times from 1939 to 1976*
Author: Perry, Robert
Published: 1997
KHS Call: 976.902 F645pe

Title: *Circuit Court Records, 1808-1824, Floyd County, Kentucky*
Author: Williams, James Alan
Published: 2009
KHS Call: 976.902 F645wiL 1808-1824

Title: *Floyd County, Kentucky History*
Publisher: Floyd County Bicentennial History Book Committee (Floyd County, Ky.)
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 F645f

Title: *Grasping at Independence: Debt, Male Authority, and Mineral Rights in Appalachian Kentucky, 1850-1915*

Author: Weise, Robert S.
Published: 2001
KHS Call: 976.902 F645we
Title: *Historic Floyd, 1800-1950*
Author: Scalf, Henry Preston
Published: 1950
KHS Call: 976.902 F645

Title: *Pioneer People: a Story of David, Kentucky*
Author: Pineau, Mary A.
Published: 1977
KHS Call: 976.902 F645pi

Title: *A Time to Remember: a Long Row to Hoe*
Publisher: McDowell High School Bicentennial Committee
Published: 1992
KHS Call: 976.902 F645ti v.1

Title: *A Time to Remember: a Long Row to Hoe Part II*
Publisher: McDowell High School History Committee
Published: 1993
KHS Call: 976.902 F645ti v.2

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Floyd County, Kentucky can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

Fulton County

Title: *Backward glance*
Author: Jewell, Ouida
Published: 1973
KHS Call: 976.902 F974j

Title: *Fulton*
Author: Jones, Elizabeth R.
Published: 2005
KHS Call: 976.902 F974jo

Title: *Fulton County history*
Publisher: Fulton County Historical Society
Published: 1983
KHS Call: 976.902 F974fu

Title: *Fulton County, Kentucky History & Biographies*
Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn. : Mountain Press
Published: 200(?)
KHS Call: 976.902 F974fu7

Title: *Fulton County, Kentucky: a Pictorial History*
Publisher: Fulton County Historical Society
Published: 1995
KHS Call: 976.902 F974fuL

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Fulton County, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

VITAL STATISTICS

From *The Post*, Lebanon, Kentucky

12 May 1852, p. 2

DIED

Death of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, a lady whose sweet songs have made her name familiar and loved in every quarter of the world where the English language is spoken. She had suffered intensely for several weeks until yesterday morning, when death came to her relief and her spirit waged its way to Heaven.

Mrs. Welby's funeral will take place at four o'clock this afternoon.

(from *Louisville Courier*, 7th May)

MARRIED

On Thursday morning the 6th inst., by the Revd. Geo. W. Miles, Mr. GEO. W. BEALL, of Marion County, to Miss Minverva F., daughter of Louis Stiles, Esq., of Nelson Co., Ky.

DIED

In Springfield, Ky., on the 25th ult. of inflammation of the heart, Margaret Jane Calhoun, aged 12 years.

16 June 1852, p. 2

DIED

In Nelson County, Ky., on the 11th instant Elizabeth Alice, infant daughter of W. J. and Emma A. Merimee, aged 1 month and 17 days.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds officiating.

28 July 1852, p. 3

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon, Ky., on the 1st day of July 1852, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken out in three months. Persons calling for them will please say they have been advertised.

Abell Miss E A
Jackson J T
Abight George
Jackson C W
Adams James
Kelly W E
Allen Miss R C
Lanham Mrs M
Alvy Henry

Leonard M J
Bickett W G
Logan James
Burditt John
Linguagh
Barber J P
Mattingly Miss C
Brown O L
Mattingly " M
Bride S H
Mattingly " S A
Bradshaw C
Mudd Mrs E
Butler T H
Mackfeeven J H
Baker H & C
Mills Thos
Baxter Wm
Mathews N M
Bordan Miss M A
McElroy H
Beggerly T H
Mouser J
Brown Mrs Teresa
McAtee Mrs C
Baston A M
McNally
Benven Miss A L 2
Mudd Mrs A S
Black N R
McElroy H B
Bigham R L
Napier E L
Cleaver Dr W W
Nolan D
Clark Wm
O'Nall Mrs
Clark Rev W E
Pence Banner
Cicek Mrs C
Punly M M
Cook Mrs L
Phillips Mrs H
Division Lebanon
Piercaul J A

Durham Thos
Pierson T D
Dudgeon T S
Ridge Isaac
Drewery N
Roney R
Daguerrean 2
Schooling John
Daniel T W
Spalding Miss M
Duncan Wm H
Skiles Mrs L A
Elliott Allen
Smock Mrs L W
Edmondson Mrs H N
Spalding Mrs T A
Fowler Thos
Sheriff of M C
Fowler Frank
Scott T W
Fietos A
Shelburn E C
Frea Ben
Sandusky John
Fitspatrick & Co
Spalding Sam
Graham John
Stratton & Co
Gray Mrs M J
Tucker M
Greenwell Thos 2
Thomas J R
Graves G N
Thompson J K
Gray Leamen
Thornton Gray
Hamilton Mrs I
Turner Mrs P A
Hardy A S
Tucker J S
Hutchings Rev J
Thomas J A
Haydon A L
Vancleave B A
Harrison Burr

Ward Rev Jas
Houk Mathias
Woodward Nancy
Hinton Allen
White Miss Annie
Hazlewood
Woods T C
Hayden Miss M
Warren J
Hogue Rev A A
Willett Bob
Hogan M
Warren Charles
Ingram Rev I
Woodward Thos
Johnson F B
Young T G
Jarboe J A

DIED

In Larue County, Ky., near Hodgenville, at the residence of his father on the 13th instant, William Jameson, son of John N., and Ann Maria Bell, aged 2 years and 6 months.

1888

From the *Standard and Times*, Lebanon, Kentucky

29 August 1888, p. 4

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Lebanon Post-office
August 27, 1888:

Burks, Mrs G A.
Ray, Miss Carolina
Chandler, J R
Rives, Miss Hannatan
Casey, E N
Robinson, Mrs Harriet
Cook, Ralph
Sapp, Mrs Mary E
Ewing, Tom
Scandal, Mrs W J
Frankel, Jacob
Sanders, James

Floyd, D B
Swan, Ann, col.
Ingram, Mrs Matilda
Smith, Creed col
Johnston, Mrs Minnie
Stills, Mrs Eliza
Perkins, Mrs Lizzie
Qandivod M A
W. W. Wathen, P. M.

29 August 1888, p. 2

MARRIED

Mr. Shelton Nally and Miss Alice Snider were married yesterday at Manton.

DIED

Lawrence Brady died of typhoid flux at his father's residence, on Clear Creek, Monday morning.
Miss Emma Yowell died of typhoid fever Sunday morning at the residence of Mrs. Booker Wilkinson, in this city, aged ten years. Interment at Old Liberty burying ground, near Bradfordsville, Monday.

From the *Kentucky State Journal*, Frankfort, Kentucky

23 June 1883, p. 2

Letter List

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Newport, Campbell County, Ky., for the week ending June 23, 1883:

GENTS LIST

Anderson E
Harris F
Aldridge J
Hilton J K
Baxter W R
Hull J W
Blake Mrs M
Israel J
Bassett & Drake
Cavanaugh T S
Brown J
Kelsey & Lantern
Buckner C A
Morgan G H (2)
Clark Bros
Moore A
Casey J
McFarland W H
Campfield A G
McDonald A G
Comby R B
Reed J

Cofer M H
Ross D
Dempsey H
Stephens M
Dellinar J B
Thames C
Donelin J
Smith C H
French J R
Smith A
Flinn P
Smith W
Forsyth H
Westwood Y
Flinn C
Wileman G
Groper or Grosser C
Wilhite J O
Harvey M
Williams G

LADIES LIST

Bennett M
Hofan Mrs C M
Byery M
Marvin Mrs M
Boley K
Morgan Mrs G
Chapple M
Myers Mrs Mayo St
Coughlin B

Price Mrs Madison
 Cook E
 St
 Devere M
 Quarrier Mrs J
 Frazier S
 McGraw Mrs W
 Finley
 McFee Mrs A
 Furgeson E
 McGuire C
 Flinn B
 Ross Mrs A
 Gage Mrs B
 Stamm Miss L
 Gallagher M
 Snyder Mrs F
 Hopkins M
 Wynne Miss M A

GERMAN LIST

1 Ambach W
 33 Goke J
 2 Arnat M
 34 Haas A
 3 Altemeyer H
 35 Haunert Mrs S
 4 Adler C
 36 Herman Jul
 5 Bracher O
 37 Hulsman A
 6 Bracher G (2)
 38 Krebsner A (2)
 7 Brandh B
 39 Klein H
 8 Blenke Mrs C
 40 Landgrebe G
 9 Bethman C
 41 Leonard Mrs C
 10 Benveneister Mr
 42 Lear J
 11 Binke W
 43 Leuck N L
 12 Brockemeyer H
 44 Leisring L

13 Cordesman M D
 45 Lucken Mrs W
 14 Drespe N
 46 Megele Mrs F
 15 Dressler H W
 47 Nurnberger J
 16 Dickman Mrs A
 48 Ostermeyer J
 17 Englert J
 49 Pfirrmann V
 18 Ermert Mrs K
 50 Rennekamp
 19 Fausz D
 51 Rokenkamp Mrs
 20 Fender J
 52 Sandner Mrs K
 21 Feuger A
 53 Schaeffer Mrs S
 22 Fritsch E
 54 Schiering N
 23 Fieine G W
 55 Schweizer E
 24 Fromm H
 56 Thoma Miss H
 25 Gaul J (2)
 57 Schmidt L
 26 Gaus W
 58 Wasson Mrs A
 27 Gephardt W
 59 Wagner J W
 28 Gehb J C
 60 Wendel G
 29 Gephardt J
 61 Weuck K
 30 Geisler J V
 62 Weber V
 31 Grimme Mrs B
 63 Weisman M
 32 Ginneman H

NOTE: Please call at the post-office at least once a week.
 Do not wait to see your mail advertised in the paper.

M. L. Ross, P. M.

Saturday, 30 June 1883, p. 2

Letter List

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Newport, Campbell County, Ky., for the week ending June 30, 1883:

GENTS LIST

Ralston I A
Cairlo J
Reel A J
Collins J
Revel T
Ellis W
Scanlon J
Edmonson R
Stephens J
Grogan E
Simons D
Hall W
Sullivan J
Herbert C
Smyrl A
Hook Stanton
Tarvin A J
Hughes T
Truesdale W H
Long G
Vaughn J W
Martin J
Walls J R
Muruan C
Williams F
Parsons F W
Williams F
Price Rev A A
251 York St
Price C
102 Front St
McGrew J T

LADIES LIST

Clark Mrs F A Sr
Lett Mrs A
Conway Miss J

Meek Miss R
Cook Mrs Moses
Morrow Mrs E
Cummings Miss K
Owen for Miss
Dixins Miss K S
Holmes
Duckwall T Mrs
McIntosh Mrs R D
Dwyer Miss B A
Robbins Mrs F E
Gazzola Miss M
Smith Mrs R
Hall Mrs J
Williams Miss R
Johnston Mrs L
Wynne Miss K
Jones W L Miss

GERMAN LIST

1 Bachman Mrs G
24 Kessen G H
2 Bredwater J
25 Koch Miss M
3 Bohardt Miss A
26 Knoke Miss M
4 Burkhardt P
27 Leisse A T C
5 Burck H F
28 Luckert F
6 Cebernich
29 Ober Miss M
7 Deschler V
30 Plager h
8 Diecman Mrs A
31 Peters J
9 Dine P
32 Pfeiffer J
10 Geobel G
33 Pfirman Mrs
11 Griesenbroker
34 Reimers H
Miss M
35 Shaffer W
12 Griesenbroker P
36 Shiefer J

13 Giraud L
37 Stegman H
14 Gugel G
38 Schnarr P Sr
15 Herman J
39 Strobel C
for Blesch
40 Schucter n
16 Heerbrandt G
41 Stube C
17 Heiser Miss L
42 Schneider Miss G
18 Hollsen H
43 Thurner E
19 Hoefflin Rev J F
44 Ulrey S L (2)
20 Hoffman Mrs R C
45 Wise D
21 Hufker Miss C
46 Wilisch M R
22 Kahlin J
47 Wommer Miss R

23 Krebs Mrs L
48 Zimmerman J W

NOTE: Please call at the post-office at least once a week. Do not wait to see your Mail advertised in the paper.

M. L. Ross, P. M.

From *The Kentucky Sentinel*, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky

Friday, 28 July 1865, p. 3

DIED

In Mount Sterling, on the 18th inst., Lizzie Clay, daughter of H. C. and Bettie Howard, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Friday, 4 August 1865, p. 3

DIED

At the residence of her mother, in Clark co., Ky., Martha A., wife of Thomas M. Parris, in the 32nd year of her age.

Friday, 11 August 1865, p. 3

MARRIED

On Thursday, August 3d, 1865, at the "Sterling House," by Rev. Mr. Hiner, Mr. J. A. Crawford to Miss Amanda Wilson, all of Mt. Sterling

Friday, 1 September 1865, p. 3

DIED

At his residence, in this place, 5 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of August Mr. Abyram Wilkerson, an old and highly respectable citizen, aged about 75 years.

OBITUARY

Departed this life January 1st, 1865, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ellen, only child of Col. William and Phebe Ward, of West Liberty, Ky., aged 15 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

Friday, 22 September 1865, p. 3

MARRIED

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Thos. H. Urmston, Mr. Geo. W. Rogers to Miss Martha Combs, both of Montgomery County.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph S. Logan, of Nicholas County, to Miss Susan M. Rogers, of Montgomery County.

DIED

On Saturday morning, 16th inst., at 5 o'clock, Ollie, youngest child of Thos. H. and Kate Probert, aged about 12 months

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2010 “Second Saturday” KGS/KHS Family-History Workshop Schedule

Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky.

Each month, the workshop format will be:

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) Program

11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Lunch (see below for details)

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Program

1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.—(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the Family-History Workshops, **but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required.** An optional box lunch may be reserved **at the time of registration** for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email refdesk@ky.gov.

April 10, 2010

10:30 a.m. - “Researching in *Kentucky Ancestors*”

Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will discuss what *Kentucky Ancestors* contains from its first issue in 1965 to the present that can help you do family history and genealogy research.

12:30 p.m. - “Kentucky’s Salt Industry”

Beginning this month, the KGS/KHS family-history workshop series will be offering occasional presentations on the history of industries that were key to the development of Kentucky. In this session, David Strange, executive director of the Bullitt County History Museum, will explain the importance of Kentucky’s salt-making industry.

May 22, 2010 - Note the Date Change!

10:30 a.m. - “Genealogy Basics”

Presenter: Jackie Couture, Eastern Kentucky University Archives

Get suggestions about how to start the process of researching and documenting family history, including techniques for basic research, as well as information on resources, repositories, and helpful tips.

12:30 p.m. - “Migration Patterns”

Presenter: Jackie Couture, Eastern Kentucky University Archives

Learn how and why people moved into, and out of, early Kentucky. Hear about the routes they took and the effects their movement decisions had on the cultural development of Kentucky and the nation.

June 12, 2010 (rescheduled from January 9th)

10:30 a.m. - "Online Tools for Genealogy Research" (Panel presentation)

New resources for genealogists show up online every day, but which ones have the potential to transform how you do research? Learn about some new projects that may have the power to do just that, and share some of your favorites with the group as well.

12:30 p.m. - "Armchair Genealogy"

Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will share helpful hints and resources to enhance your success in doing genealogy research from your armchair.

July 10, 2010

10:30 a.m. - "Overcoming Genealogical Roadblocks and Brick Walls"

Panel discussion with Deborah Lord Campisano, Mary E. Clay, Betty Darnell, and Roger Futrell. Back by popular demand—a panel of experienced genealogists will offer their recommendations for strategies that may help you resolve difficult family-tracing problems and get you beyond those genealogical dead ends.

12:30 p.m. - "Siblings for Samuel/Sarah" Case Study - Deborah Campisano

How does one advance an ancestral line when no records name the parents and the family was missed in the census? Identifying parents using only indirect evidence requires a unique strategy and involves reconstructing a family unit before parentage is revealed. In this case study, Deborah Lord Campisano will illustrate that process using the records created by probable kin and collaterals.

August, 2010 - "No Family-History Workshop this month"

****Make plans to attend the Federation of Genealogical Societies Annual Conference in Knoxville, TN on August 18 – 21, 2010!**

September 11, 2010

10:30 a.m. – Research in Virginia Repositories

Roger Futrell will detail the record groups that are unique to Virginia, whether at the city, county, or state level, and will also describe the major

repositories that house Virginia sources.

12:30 p.m. – "What to Do When the Records Have Been Destroyed"

From natural disasters to burned courthouses, the loss of historical records can put up seemingly insurmountable barriers to your research efforts. However, creative strategies exist for finding clues in other records that can help fill the gaps in your research. Louise Jones, KHS Director of Special Collections and Librarian will offer suggestions about what to do next when missing records and lost documents threaten to stop your research progress.

October 9, 2010

"Researching Your Irish and Scots-Irish Ancestry" (Tentative) (Note: this will be an all-day event, and a registration fee will be charged)

We have tentatively scheduled the Kentucky Historical Society as a site on the 2010 USA Lecture Tour of the Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF). The UHF is known worldwide as one of the premier resources for those researching their Irish and Scots-Irish ancestry. In addition to presentations about Ireland's genealogy research resources, the UHF Lecture will offer attendees the opportunity to purchase materials and publications on Irish genealogy, and to engage UHF representatives in one-on-one consulting.

November 6, 2010 – Note the Date Change!

10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. - "Methodology and a Case Study - African American Genealogy/Slave Research"

Presented by Deborah Abbott, African American Genealogical Society, Cleveland, Ohio

The presenter will provide a case study of a genealogical research project which traces the ancestry of an African American family from Ohio and Illinois back to their roots in Kentucky, intersecting with the Doram family—a Danville, Kentucky, family of free blacks—along the way. This three-year family-history research project spans 250 years of heritage and demonstrates best-practice methodologies with application for any genealogical researcher.

December 11, 2010

10:30 a.m. – The Stories That Pictures Tell

Valuable family history can sometimes hide in plain sight in old pictures and photograph collections. Join Louise Jones as she uses examples from the Kentucky Historical Society's photograph collection to illustrate the types of information that can be unlocked by studying the photographs themselves, as well as understanding how and why the images were made.

12:30 p.m. – Giving Life to Your Bare-Bones Genealogy

Our ancestors are more than just names and dates on a chart. Discover some resources for putting "flesh on bones" by placing their lives in historical context. Join Deborah Lord Campisano as she explains how to create ancestral time lines with help from newspapers, local histories, travel journals, manuscript collections, and reference works which detail social life and customs.

Back Issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* Available for Purchase

If you have a collection of *Kentucky Ancestors* and are missing a copy, it may be possible for you to purchase one from the Kentucky Historical Society. We still have some back issues in stock, and if you need one, please contact Leslie Miller at (502) 564-1792, ext. 4490, or email her at Leslie.Miller@ky.gov. Back issues are available for \$5.00 (includes S&H) to KHS members, and \$7.00 to nonmembers.

KHS Honored at the Daughters of the American Revolution State Conference

The Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) was recognized with the Special Historical Preservation Award by the Kentucky Society Daughters of the American Revolution (KSDAR) at the 114th annual state conference of the organization in Lexington on 26 March 2010.

"As lovers of history and genealogy, words cannot express the profound appreciation of the Kentucky Daughters for the dedicated work of the Kentucky Historical Society. For over 160 years and through countless programs, KHS has preserved Kentucky's history and heritage," said Sharon Mayne Withers, KSDAR state regent. "From an outstanding genealogical library to

historical markers in every corner of Kentucky, from engaging exhibits to scholarly publications and lectures, KHS has performed works of education, patriotism and historic preservation."

"We are extremely honored by this recognition," said Kent Whitworth, KHS executive director. "Being honored by a group for which we have so much respect is both gratifying and humbling."

New Operating Hours for KHS Research Library

Beginning 1 March 2010, the operating hours for the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, and the Old State Capitol were changed. This change is an attempt to be more accessible to the public and to be open when it is most convenient for our visitors.

Our new public hours of operation are:

Wednesdays: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Thursdays: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Fridays & Saturdays: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This change affects both the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History and the Old State Capitol.

Queries

RENFRO, RENTFREE, RENTFRO, WRENFROE, CHENEY, FOSTER, LUCAS, HORTEN, SHOEMAKER

This photo (see right) could be my great grandmother, Ann Foster Renfro (photo would have been taken in late 1800s). She was born around 1858-59. Her mother was Patsy Foster, as listed on the marriage bond. I suspect Patsy's maiden name was Perkins. Ann Foster married William Renfro, born 5 Jun 1852, on 30 Jan 1874 in Madison County, Ky. Ann and William Renfro lived at Biggerstaff, Cuzick, Madison County, Ky. If this is Ann, she died around 1898-1899 in the same area of Madison County, Ky. This death date is according to my grandmother. Ann died three days after childbirth. Ann is buried alongside William Renfro, in the Polly Howard Graveyard, Baldwin Area, Richmond, Ky.

OR, this may be a photo of William's mother, Malinda Horten, born 1815, but death certificates of some of his children say Mary Lucas and some list Mary Shoemaker. My grandmother told me her grandmother was Mary Shoemaker, but cannot find evidence of Thomas Renfro's marriage to Lucas or Shoemaker. There is evidence Thomas "Tom" Renfro, born 1810-1812, in Virginia to Peter Renfro and Judith Land, married Malinda Horten, born about 1815, on 3 Feb 1837, Jessamine County, Ky. Thomas Renfro's children are: Elizabeth, John, William, Martha, James, Sanford & Stauton "Stanford" (twins), Harrison "Harry", Nancy Jane, and Robert Franklin.

Could the photo be of Mary Shoemaker? The Renfros I speak of are descendants of William Renfro, born about 1702, Virginia, and died about

1789 in Virginia, and Elizabeth Ann Cheney, born about 1704-07. Their son, Peter, is the father of the Peter married to Judith Land.

If you can identify the photo and/or can give evidence of the marriages, I would like to hear from you. Shirleen Wilhelm, 210 Blossom Way, Yakima, WA 98908-9061, or email: lewsewlt@charter.net.

CREECH

Information needed on the following Creechs in Wolfe County, Kentucky: Osken died 1911, Sarah E. died 1911, Alexander died in 1912, Henry died 1923, Elizabeth died 1923, and Jonothan died 1912.

Write: Lloyd Dean, 6770 U. S. 60 East, Morehead, KY 40351.

THOMPSON

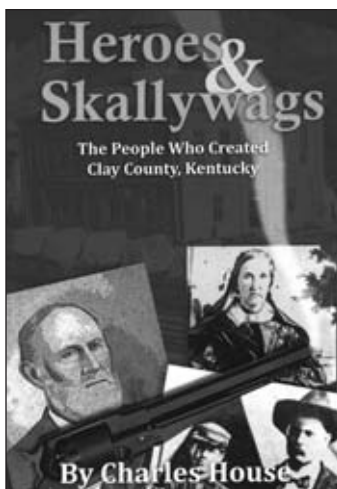
Requesting information on Kentucky parents and siblings of Andrew Thompson, possibly from Panther Garden (Davis County), Ky. Andrew's family perished in a fire about 1815. Andrew (b. 6 Jan 1803) served a blacksmith apprenticeship in Louisville, then worked at the trade in New Albany. At age twenty, Andrew and his two surviving sisters emigrated to Lawrence County, Ind. In 1826, he married Elizabeth Jane Cummings (1811-1891), born in Tennessee, daughter of David Cummings (Cummins). In 1845, Andrew moved his family to Jackson County, Ind. A farmer and licensed preacher, Andrew died Sept 1886 and is buried in the Thompson Cemetery, Salt Creek Twp, Jackson Co., Ind.

Phyllis Bickley [pwbnj@comcast.net]



BOOK NOTES

Editor's Note: The books mentioned in "Book Notes" are available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.



Heroes & Skallywags: The People Who Created Clay County, Kentucky. By Charles House. (2010. Pp. 331. Paper. \$25, plus \$5.00 shipping and handling. Kentucky residents add 6% for Ky. sales tax. Order from the Clay County Genealogical and Historical Society, P.O. Box 394, Manchester, KY 40962; or 606-598-5202.)

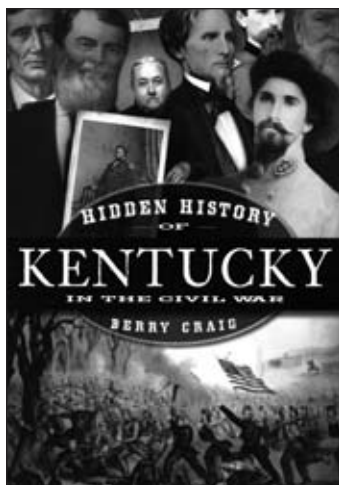
Heroes & Skallywags: The People Who Created Clay County, Kentucky, is the first of a projected two-volume history of Clay County. Volume one sheds light on how

the divide between elite salt barons and ordinary settlers in the area shaped the character of the county that exists today. Mr. Charles House, local historian and editor of the *Clay County Ancestral News*, has done an excellent job researching the primary sources, family histories, land records, oral histories, and public legislation that affected Clay County from its very beginning in the early years of the nineteenth century. His discussion of the salt-making industry provides valuable information about the major role Clay County played in the salt production of Kentucky during the first half of the century and its near-total destruction during the Civil War. The volume closes with the death of General T. T. Garrard in March 1902, and the planned volume two will bring the history up to more contemporary times.

Heroes and Skallywags is fully indexed and documented.

A Centennial History: Kentucky School for the Deaf, Danville, Ky. By Charles P. Fosdick. (1923, reprinted 2009. Pp. 154. Cloth. \$30.00. For information about purchasing this hardback edition, call Bill Melton, KSD Campus Manager [859-936-6755] or email Rhonda Bodner [Rhonda.bodner@ksd.kyschools.us].)

The Kentucky School for the Deaf in Danville, Kentucky, was established in the 1820s and continues in operation to the present time. The reissue of this history of the school's first 100 years, first published in 1923, also includes nearly 100 pages of information giving the names and home counties of over 2,500 students who attended the school from its beginning through 1922. Other biographical information in the history covers the teachers, members of the school's administration, and members of the board of trustees.



Hidden History of Kentucky in the Civil War. By Berry Craig. (2010. Pp. 128. Paper. Order copies online at www.historypress.net. Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* will receive a special 20% discount. Enter code: KYHISTORY09)

Historian Berry Craig of Paducah, Kentucky, has brought together an interesting collection of nearly sixty Civil War vignettes that highlight some of the lesser-known events that affected the people of Kentucky during the Civil War. The book is well illustrated with photographs of Civil War participants such as General William “Bull” Nelson and Andrew Jackson Smith, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. The book is supplemented with a concise bibliography that will provide reading on the topics mentioned in the book.



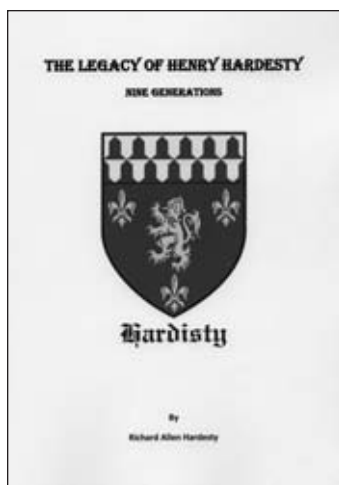
Robert Hendershot: Youngest Civil War Hero. By Monie Matthews. (2009. Pp. 47. \$12.95. Paper. To order, go to <http://www.publishamerica.net>.)

Robert Hendershot was born in Cambridge, Michigan, on 11 December 1850. He mustered into the U.S. Army on 30 October 1861 at West Point, Kentucky, at the age of ten. He served in the army until early 1864 when he was discharged for health reasons. Hendershot was considered the “Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock” and the youngest soldier to serve in the Union army during the war.

Editor’s Note: The Robert Hendershot story represents just one of thousands who lived in Kentucky or passed through the state during the Civil War. What was your Civil War ancestor’s experience?

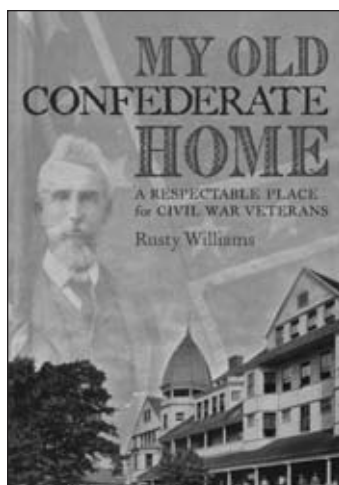
History for Genealogists: Using Chronological Time Lines to Find and Understand Your Ancestors. By Judy Jacobson. (2009. Pp. 286. \$29.95. Paper. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com)

This new book by Judy Jacobson is one that many genealogists have wanted for years. *History for Genealogists* brings together a wealth of historical information that will assist family historians in better understanding the lives and chronological settings of their ancestors. The book contains a large number of historical time lines that cover such varying topics as migration patterns from various parts of the world to the United States, transportation, economics, disasters, and major disease outbreaks. One large section of the book provides a chronological time line of significant events for each individual U. S. state. A timeline bibliography provides recommendations for further research and an excellent index to the entire book for easy reference.



The Legacy of Henry Hardesty: Nine Generations. By Richard Allen Hardesty. (2009. \$25.00 [postage included]. Pp. 216. Paper. To purchase, contact Richard A. Hardesty, 3106 Indigo Place, Seffner, FL 33584-6024.)

Author Richard Hardesty has researched and written an excellent nine-generation history of the Hardesty family which begins with Henry Hardesty in western Pennsylvania in 1761. The subsequent generations of the family moved across various states, including Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. The Hardesty family history is complemented with a nice collection of photographs that spans several generations from 1849 to recent years, and a comprehensive complete-name index.

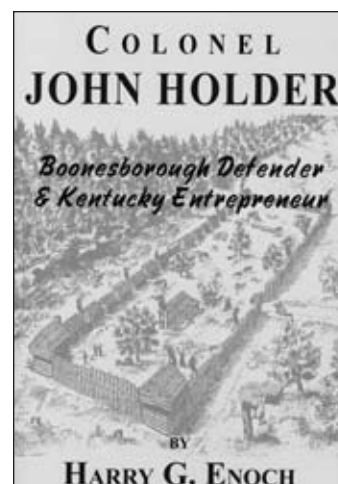


My Old Confederate Home: A Respectable Place for Civil War Veterans. By Rusty Williams. (2010. Pp. 305. \$34.95. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Freelance writer Rusty Williams has written the first history of the Kentucky Confederate Home, which operated in Pewee Valley, near Jefferson County, for thirty-two years during the early 1900s. The author researched the institutional records of the home, the first-person accounts of the people who organized and ran it, and the experiences of some Confederate Civil War veterans who lived there.

For readers who know they had a Civil War ancestor who lived in the Confederate Home, this book will provide some very worthwhile insight on the experiences the Confederate veteran might have

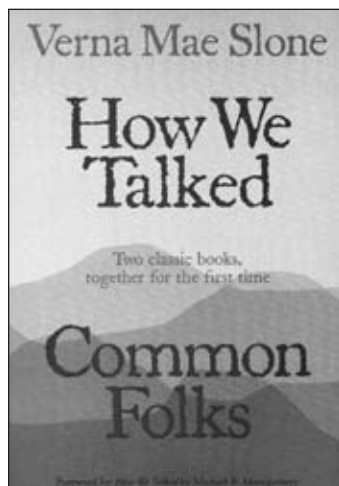
had while living there. Regrettably, this book does not contain a listing of the men who lived in the Confederate Home during its years of operation or of those residents who are buried in the nearby Confederate Home cemetery.



Colonel John Holder: Boonesborough Defender & Kentucky Entrepreneur. By Harry G. Enoch. (2009. Pp. 282. Cloth. \$24.95. To order, purchase from Acclaim Press at <http://www.acclaimpress.com>)

John Holder was one of the early defenders of Fort Boonesborough and became commander of the early fort upon Daniel Boone's departure from Kentucky. Holder married Frances "Fanny" Callaway, the daughter of Colonel Richard Callaway, one of the three girls (along with her sister Betsy and Jemima Boone) who were captured by the Shawnee in 1776.

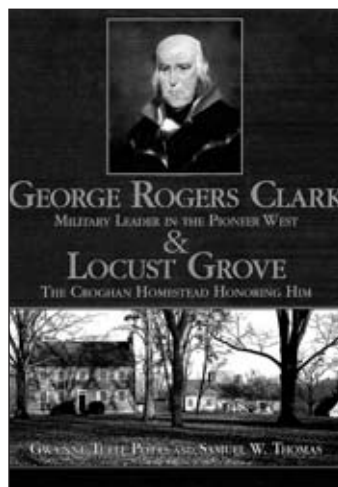
Author Harry G. Enoch has written an excellent biography of Colonel John Holder and the role he and his family played in the early settlement and business development of Kentucky. The book is well illustrated with photos and maps of the area where Holder's land acquisitions and economic enterprises took place. His annotated bibliography and endnotes provide a tremendous indication of the valuable historical and genealogical information that can be found in the Draper papers as well as other vital documents such as tax and land records.



How We Talked and Common Folks. By Verna Mae Slone. (2009. Pp. 322. Paper. \$25.00. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; phone: 800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

How We Talked and *Common Folks* are two classic books by author Verna Mae Slone. The University Press of Kentucky has published them together for the first time in a single volume. The first, *How We Talked*, discusses the vernacular of the Appalachians and the author provides a wealth of information on the origins of many sayings and common phrases used in the region. The information provided gives a deeper insight into many aspects of the culture and lifestyle of the region.

Common Folks is Verna Mae Slone's autobiographical account of her life spent in Knott County, Kentucky, and the community of Pippa Passes. These two works published together provide an excellent resource for learning more about the culture and daily lives of Kentuckians in the eastern part of the state.



George Rogers Clark: Military Leader in the Pioneer West & Locust Grove: The Croghan Homestead Honoring Him. By Gwynne Tuell Potts and

Samuel W. Thomas. (2006. Pp. 223. \$39.95. Cloth. To purchase, contact Historic Locust Grove, Inc., 561 Blankenbaker Lane, Louisville, KY 40207)

George Rogers Clark & Locust Grove by Gwynne Potts and Samuel Thomas provides an excellent example of an engaging historical narrative that centers around a major leader in the early history of Kentucky and a significant historical home that has been in existence since the late 1700s. The home, Locust Grove, located in the Louisville area, underwent a major restoration and preservation effort to make it available for historians and visitors to see and enjoy for many future decades. George Rogers Clark was the brother-in-law of William Croghan, who built the home at Locust Grove. Clark lived the last years of his life there. The home had fallen into ruin, but during the 1960s, restoration was begun, and this book clearly demonstrates not only the life story of George Rogers Clark, but also the steps taken to return Locust Grove to its early architectural beauty. The book is liberally illustrated, documented, and indexed.

Using *Kentucky Ancestors* for Genealogical Research

By Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

Kentucky Ancestors, the genealogical quarterly of the Kentucky Historical Society, was first published in the summer of 1965 to determine if there was enough interest to warrant a separate publication (from the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*) about Kentuckians and their family histories.¹ The first issue was twelve pages long, and shared the vision for the periodical, soliciting feedback from Kentucky Historical Society members who received it. The second issue was forty-two pages, and contained articles and genealogy material: Campbell County records; family Bible information for the Compton, Crow, Kersey, Poor, and Stonesifer families; cemetery information from Logan, Powell, and Whitley counties; and old funeral invitations from early-nineteenth-century Mercer County.² Feedback from *Kentucky Ancestors* readers indicated that they were very interested in a publication that dealt exclusively with Kentucky genealogy and family-history topics.

Subjects Covered in *Kentucky Ancestors*

The genealogical material published in *Kentucky Ancestors* during its forty-five years of publication (1965-2010) has included numerous family-history articles, and a large variety of other items that have important genealogical research information for those seeking to find their Kentucky connections: cemetery listings, family Bible records, church membership rolls, marriage records, military muster rolls, county court and tax records, and family records. A review of the online *Kentucky Ancestors* Table of Contents (downloadable PDF file) and a keyword search will

uncover a number of useful items that you may wish to research.

Roster of “First Kentucky Ancestors”

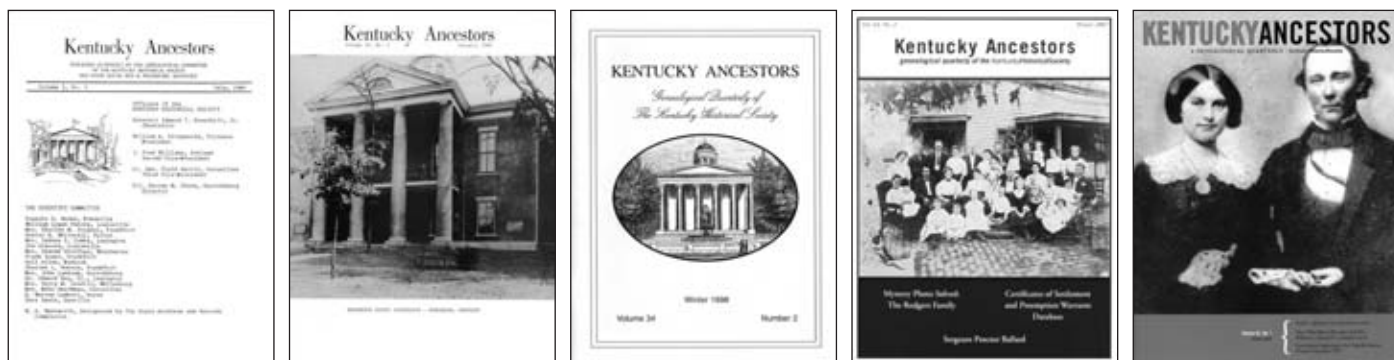
Beginning with the winter 1988 *Kentucky Ancestors*, members of the Kentucky Historical Society were invited to “provide data concerning the first of their ancestors to have been born in Kentucky or to have come here to settle.”³ In each issue until 1995, genealogical details for KHS members’ “first Kentucky ancestors” were published. The original materials documenting the “First Kentucky Ancestors” are kept in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort.

Surname Index

An alphabetical listing of all surnames included in a volume of the *Kentucky Ancestors* began to be published in 1984 in the fourth issue for each year. The surnames are listed alphabetically with the page numbers where they appear. An annual surname index continues to be published in the last issue of each volume.

Bible and Family Records

Various Bible and family records have been published throughout the forty-five years of *Kentucky Ancestors*. A listing of the family Bible information that has been printed in Kentucky Historical Society publications (both *Kentucky Ancestors* and the *Register* prior to 1965) was also published in the Summer 1989 issue.⁴



Kentucky Ancestors, 1965-2010

They Went Thataway

Kentucky received a lot of settlers who moved into its territory in the early years from 1774 through its creation as a state in 1792 and beyond. Kentucky has also been a state during much of its history which served as a region through which settlers moved en route to other locations to the north, west, and south. Some features in *Kentucky Ancestors* have provided information on Kentucky ancestors who moved into Kentucky and then on to other points in pursuit of a new home, new life, or new identity.

Book Notes

Family histories and books related to genealogy research in Kentucky are briefly described in Book Notes in each issue. After each new publication is mentioned in *Kentucky Ancestors*, the book is then added to the collection of the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library where it provides information to library researchers about various Kentucky family-histories and other historical works that have been recently published.

Vital Statistics

Material from old issues of Kentucky newspapers, predominantly in the nineteenth century, is published in an effort to provide potential genealogical material from various communities and counties throughout the state. Special emphasis is also given to publishing materials in the 1890 timeframe to provide various sources of information to fill in the gap created by the loss of the 1890 Federal census. The primary records include birth, death, and marriage notices, but have also included lists of letters left at the local post office, listings of school attendance, and officers in various organizations.

Kentucky Military History

Authors such as John Trowbridge and Stuart Sanders have written articles that relate the story of different military units and campaigns in which Kentuckians served. Mr. Trowbridge has done an excellent job of researching and documenting the names of men who served in the militia during the Revolutionary War, in Kentucky military forces in the War of 1812, and U.S. military forces during the First World War.⁵ Mr. Sanders's articles have covered topics in both the antebellum and Civil War periods of Kentucky history.⁶

Queries

The Queries feature has been a part of *Kentucky Ancestors* since its beginning. Several years ago genealogical queries submitted by *Kentucky Ancestors* readers for publication filled nearly twenty-five pages of each issue. A search of past queries might produce helpful leads to further genealogical research along certain family lines. In response to the questions from many readers, the Queries feature remains a part of *Kentucky Ancestors* on a periodic basis, but they are not received in sufficient number to make them a part of each issue.

Obtaining Past Articles

Kentucky Ancestors is available for research use in the Kentucky Historical Society Martin F. Schmidt Research Library,⁷ a number of Kentucky public libraries, college and university libraries, and historical/genealogical societies.

Copies of articles and other items published in past issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* can be located in the research libraries where a collection of the publication is kept or can be obtained from the Kentucky

Historical Society by either going onto the KHS Web site (http://history.ky.gov/pdf/Publications/Publications_Request.pdf) or by sending a letter to the library stating the title or subject of the item you want, the specific issue (include volume, number) and page numbers that you wish to obtain.

If this is the first issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* you have seen, please consider joining the Kentucky Historical Society and make it a regular quarterly addition to your own Kentucky family-history reading collection.⁸

If you have any questions concerning articles or other information that may have been printed in *Kentucky Ancestors* through the years, please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at 502-564-1792, ext. 4435, by email don.rightmyer@ky.gov, or by mail at: Don Rightmyer, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

ENDNOTES

¹ A tremendous amount of important genealogical material was published in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (hereafter *Register*) during the years before *Kentucky Ancestors* began publication. Numerous articles were published that documented the lives of many of the families that were involved in the very early years of the settlement and growth of Kentucky. A large number of vital statistics items were published that included the birth, marriage, and death records for several Kentucky counties. With the Fall 1965 issue of the *Register*, vital statistics information stopped being published with the Mason County, Kentucky deaths (1852-59, 1904)--"Mason County, Kentucky, Deaths, 1852-1859; 1904," *Register* 63(1965): 371-87. A complete Table of Contents for the *Register* can be obtained in PDF format on the Kentucky Historical Society's Web site, <http://www.history.ky.gov>. The PDF file can be keyword-searched to find articles published through the years.

² *Kentucky Ancestors* 1 (1965).

³ *Ibid.*, 23 (1988): 168.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 23 (1988): 14-22.

⁵ John Trowbridge, "The Salt River Tigers: Anderson County and the Mexican War," *Kentucky Ancestors* 40 (2004): 2-9; Trowbridge, "Kentucky African

Americans in the Navy During the Civil War," *Kentucky Ancestors* 40 (2004): 75-92; Trowbridge, "Doomed to their Fate: Kentuckians at Dudley's Defeat," *Kentucky Ancestors* 40 (2005): 150-68, and Trowbridge, "A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky in the War to End All Wars," *Kentucky Ancestors* 43 (2008): 114-123.

⁶ Stuart Sanders, "Most Honorably Borne: Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862," *Kentucky Ancestors* 43 (2008): 172-76; Sanders, "Perryville Casualty Database Reveals True Cost of War," *Kentucky Ancestors* 41 (2005): 58-72, 110, and Sanders, "The Ewing Institute: Perryville's Noted Antebellum School," *Kentucky Ancestors* 45 (2009): 15-25.

⁷ The Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History is open for research, Wednesday through Saturday. See the KHS Web site (www.history.ky.gov) for operating hours. The Center for Kentucky History, home of the Kentucky Historical Society, is located at 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky. The center is in downtown Frankfort, and ample free parking is located directly across from the main entrance.

⁸ *Kentucky Ancestors* can be obtained by becoming a member of the Kentucky Historical Society and requesting that it be sent to you as part of your membership benefits. Back issues of the publication may be obtained by contacting Leslie Miller, membership coordinator, at KHS (email: leslie.miller@ky.gov or phone: 502-564-1792, ext. 4490). To locate a research facility where you can use *Kentucky Ancestors*, search for *Kentucky Ancestors* under "title" or "keyword" on the card catalog for that location, or search WorldCat on the Kentucky Virtual Library (www.kyvl.ky.gov).

KENTUCKY ANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Manuscript Preparation

Kentucky Ancestors is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to don.rightmyer@ky.gov or on CD to:

Don Rightmyer, Editor
Kentucky Ancestors
 Kentucky Historical Society
 100 W. Broadway
 Frankfort, KY 40601-1931

Our publication schedule will be January, April, July, and October of each year. Authors should submit their prospective manuscript for review and consideration at least ten weeks prior to the quarterly publication dates.

Five copies of the magazine in which an article is published will be provided to the author upon publication.

Image Scanning Guidelines

Please provide digital images of any photos that can be used with your article. We consider your old photographs a part of the historical record so we ask that you send them to us in their existing condition. We normally do not publish photographs that have been altered, digitally or otherwise.

Here are guidelines for scanning your photographs. Scan photos as grayscale (black and white). Images may be sent as email or by CD. If you will be sending them to us on a CD, save them as .tif files. If you will be sending them by email, save them as .jpg files. The following chart is suggested as minimum resolutions (DPI).

Original	DPI
8x10	350
5x7	520
4x6	650
3x5	820
2x3	1300

Following these guidelines allows the production staff to resize the images as necessary to enhance their use in illustrating your article.

Questions? Please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at 502-564-1792, Ext. 4435, by mail at the Kentucky Historical Society, Attn: *Kentucky Ancestors*, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or by email at Don.rightmyer@ky.gov.

MYSTERY ALBUM

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos or can provide any information about them, please contact:

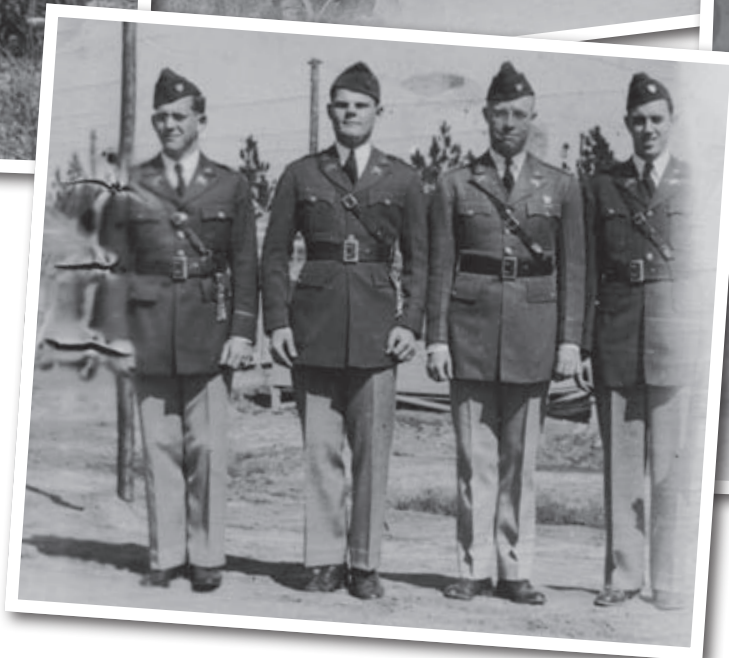
Don Rightmyer, Editor
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 Frankfort, KY 40601-1931
phone 502-564-1792, ext. 4435
email don.rightmyer@ky.gov



Photo of young woman standing on hillside with hat in her hand. Time and location unknown. Back of photo reads, "Lillian Willard, Waddy, Kentucky."



Photo of two men and a boy in front of a tent. George Chescheir (right) with a young boy and an unidentified soldier, ca. 1916.



Four unidentified officers standing at attention, ca. 1916.



Three men standing together. Owen Hunter (in overalls), and Oppie Kittinger with cigars. The man on the right is unidentified. Taken in Livermore or Hartford, ca. 1910s.